

# THE Cathedral Age



Summer 1955

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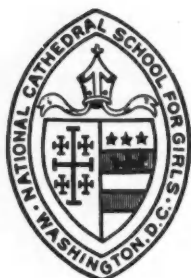
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WASHINGTON 16, D. C.

# THE Cathedral Age

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ELIZABETH S. THOMPSON

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Cover. *The South Transept, Washington Cathedral, as seen from the Bishops Garden. The women in the foreground are wearing the Welsh costumes they wore at the Herb Cottage's Welsh Country Fair booth in the 1955 Flower Mart. Left to right are Mrs. James F. Lynn, Mrs. Kenneth P. Landon, and Mrs. William E. Miller. Photo courtesy The Sunday Star.*

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# Washington Cathedral Plans to Raise Large 50th Anniversary Building Fund

TO mark the fiftieth anniversary of the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in Washington the Chapter will undertake a major campaign for building funds. Although detailed plans for the drive have not yet been completed, it will be a nationwide effort and will begin as soon as possible, in the hope that actual construction of some really significant portion of the Cathedral may be well under way before the anniversary date.

Washington Cathedral's Foundation Stone was laid on the Feast of St. Michael and All Angels, 1907. Thus, the half century mark will be reached late in September, 1957. Ceremonies on the occasion of the laying of the stone, which rests beneath the Bethlehem Chapel altar and directly below the high altar of the Cathedral, were attended by thousands of persons, including President Theodore Roosevelt, other high ranking government officials and church dignitaries. At that time a large percentage of the congregation believed that the site, way outside the city on Mt. St. Alban, would remain "out in the country" and was a poor choice. Today, the advantages of Washington Cathedral's location, high above the capital city on its fifty-eight acres of rolling lawns, gardens, and woodland, is one of its principal beauties, and the city grew out around it years ago.

At present no decisions have been made as to the expenditure of the anniversary funds, when raised, save that they will be designated for some specific and large part of the Cathedral. Many persons believe that the *Gloria in Excelsis* tower would be the most fitting commemoration of the Cathedral's fifty years of growth and service. When the tower is erected it will mean that the Cathedral is the dominant building on the Washington skyline, proclaiming to all, "Glory to God in the Highest."

Others believe that completion of the south transept, now built through the triforium level, and of the nave, where work now in progress will complete three more bays to the triforium level, but leave more than half undone even to that point, with five bays still to be undertaken, should be designated as the anniversary construction. Many hope that generous gifts will enable the Chapter to authorize both projects.

It will be argued that the tower is not needed, or that the completion of the transept and nave require huge sums for the construction of vast empty spaces. But, in the words of the Dean, the Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre, Jr., it is these—the great sweeping arches, the soaring lines of the vaulting, the muted glory of the clerestory windows, the heavenward thrust of the great columns—which give aspiration to a cathedral.

Some years ago the Bishop of Washington, the Rt. Rev. Angus Dun, wrote words which are the very heart of the Chapter's reasons for planning a major building program at this time:

"Washington is a city of great public buildings and monuments. Many of these, such as the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, and the National Gallery, are more important for what they bear witness to than for any limited practical purpose.

"We all rejoice that our noblest memories and the best treasures of our common life are visibly set before us in great buildings. We want the Cathedral to be an even more majestic witness to God and His Christ than the Memorial is to Lincoln, or the Supreme Court Building to justice under law. Those who had the vision to dream of this Cathedral chose a site high above the city. When the means are given us to complete it, the Cathedral's central tower and the great mass of the buttressed nave will be a chief landmark of Washington. Here all the human arts will be brought into the service of the Lord of all beauty—the glory of colored glass, the music of instruments and voices, the richness of carved stone, and the majesty of great architecture. Here Americans coming to visit the Capital of their Nation will be reminded that we are heirs of the prophets and the saints, of the heroes of faith, and especially of Christ who is Lord of all. . . .

"Washington Cathedral belongs to all who take possession of it by worshipping here, and to all who are taken up into its purposes. Already multitudes of Americans from many states have had some share in building the Cathedral. For many it has become a shrine of memory and faith. We mean to build and use it in such a spirit that an ever-increasing number of Americans will be proud to claim it as their Cathedral in the Nation's Capital."



# Two Handsomely Carved Oak Screens Commissioned for the South Transept

TWO magnificent additions to the South Transept will shortly enhance its beauty and usefulness, and add greatly to the interior appearance of Washington Cathedral. The first of these will be at the south entrance, forming the inner door of the Pepper Memorial Portal. Actually a handsomely carved wooden screen, it will stand across the center archway, reaching slightly beyond the columns at either side.

Generous use of glass will make it possible for the person entering the Cathedral to have a full view through the transept and the crossing to the great rose window of the North Transept.

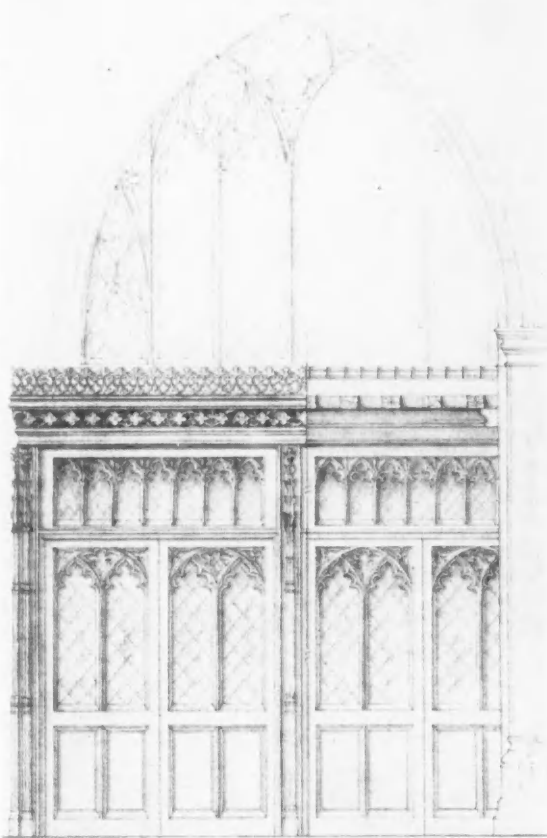
The need for proper screening at this point has been fully demonstrated for years in the North Transept where even today, years after its completion, a makeshift vestibule serves the purpose which the proposed screen will serve in the South Transept.

In the accompanying sketch the screen is shown on both its faces. At left can be seen the design being carved for the interior side. At the right the picture shows how the screen will appear to one about to enter the Cathedral.

The second screen is being designed to form a partial wall between the War Memorial Chapel and the main aisle of the transept. It will stand, as one enters the building through the Memorial Portal, to the left, shielding the chapel from view, as its glass areas will be only in the tracery above eye level. As shown in the elevation drawings, this screen is being elaborately carved on its outer face.

The interior, or chapel, face is also being skillfully decorated, but at the same time it is being designed to serve as a medium for the discharging of the Cathedral's sacred trust—the housing of the National Roll of Honor. These thousands of records of men and women who have served the nation in times of war are presently kept in large volumes located in the temporary War Shrine in the North Transept. As soon as the screen is installed, they will be moved to the specially designed and proportioned shelved cabinets which will constitute the interior side of the screen.

The story of the screens and their commissioning in England where they are now being made, is a curious one. Two years ago Herbert Read of St. Sidwell's Art Works in Exeter, England, visited Washington Cathedral during a trip to this country. While there, he called



*Design by Herbert Read of Exeter, England, for the oak screen which will mark the inner entrance to the South Transept.*

### *The Cathedral Age*

upon Canon Gardner Monks, secretary of the Cathedral Building Committee, who is charged with much of the planning and selecting of Cathedral furnishings. Canon Monks was sufficiently impressed by drawings of Mr. Read's work to suggest that Dean Sayre visit the works in Exeter when he went to England in 1954.

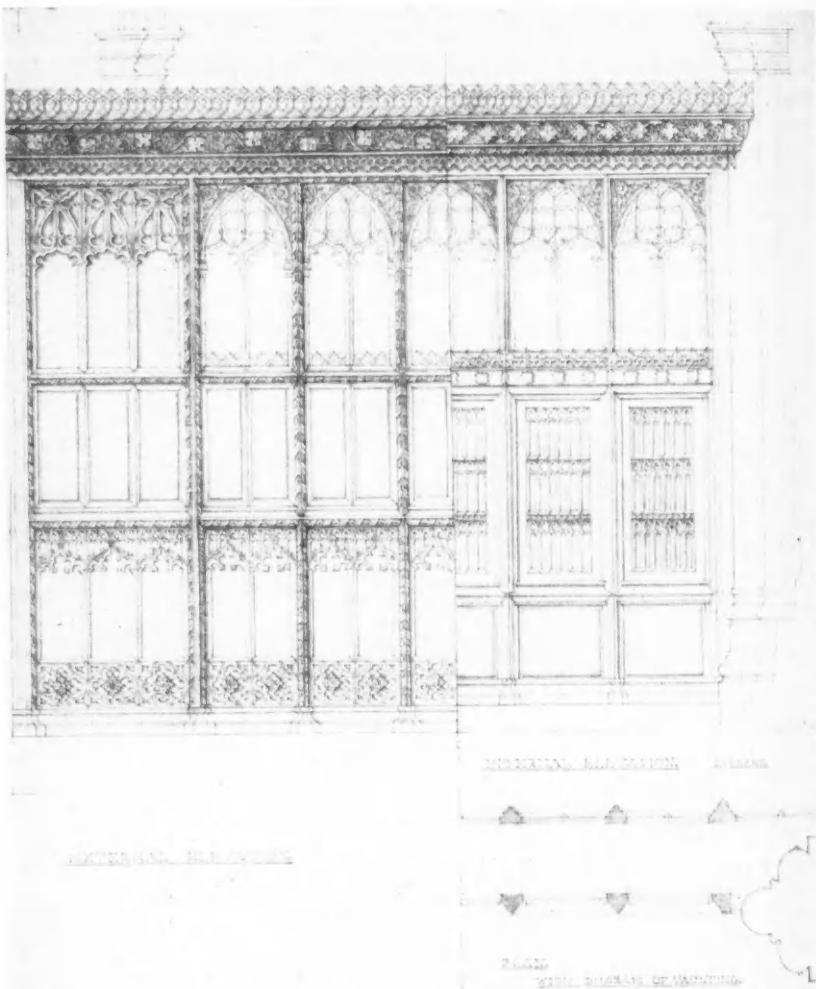
It was shortly after the Dean's visit that funds became available at the Cathedral and Mr. Read was promptly summoned. He spent a week studying the Cathedral and working with Philip Hubert Frohman, the Cathedral architect. Consultation followed consultation as designs were suggested, altered, rejected, and approved. Not long after his return to England Mr. Read forwarded his final designs, and with some slight changes, these were accepted, as shown in the drawings on these pages.

St. Sidwell's Art Works is a family business, inherited by the present Mr. Read from his father. During the war a near-direct hit completely demolished the entire establishment — in fact, obliterated it; but the intervening years have seen a rebirth and today work goes on much as it has for generations. One war loss, however, could never be replaced, and that was the firm's stock of ancient, seasoned English oak. To obtain supplies of this essential material, Mr. Read has spent months traveling all over England to search out such sources as old barns and other buildings now fallen into disuse and about to be demolished.

All the wood being used for the Cathedral screens is this aged oak, carved to the designer-artist's speci-

cations by men whose inherited skill assures the finest craftsmanship.

It is hoped that the screens will be part of Washington Cathedral within the next two years, surely before the date of the fiftieth anniversary in 1957. And present plans look forward to employing the same material and skill for the creation of the reredos of the War Memorial Chapel's altar.



External (left) and internal elevations for the oak screen which will be placed on the west side of the War Memorial Chapel, separating it from the main aisle of the South Transept and at the same time providing a permanent and worthy repository for the National Roll of Honor.

# Manning Memorial Windows

## Placed in South Turret

TWO small windows, both designed and executed by Rowan LeCompte, have been placed in the southwest turret of the Cathedral, the first stained glass in position in this new portion of the Cathedral. The windows have been given by members of the Manning family, descendants of the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Manning, a pre-Revolutionary Church of England clergyman and a licensed doctor of medicine.

The idea for the memorial was conceived by one of the descendants, Miss Louise E. Willis of Washington, whose interest in genealogy led her to trace and correspond with many of Dr. Manning's descendants, to whom she proposed the memorial and who contributed to it.

The southwest turret, which gives access to the south gallery and also to the outdoor balcony which overlooks the city from above the Pepper Memorial Portal, twists upward, lighted at intervals by small lancet windows, no two of which face in the same direction. Of the two now permanently glazed, the window facing the Cathedral contains a background of white tints on which are arranged seven coats-of-arms in black and gold. These have been modified to produce more interesting and varied shapes and have been silhouetted against contrasting areas of intense turquoise and red. The arms, from top to bottom are: New Jersey, where Dr. Manning lived and was a physician: a Caduceus, referring to his medical practice; the Manning coat-of-arms; a shield developed from the flag of the united colonies of America which was first displayed in Washington's camp before Boston, January 2, 1776; Virginia, the reverse of the state seal with the motto from Virgil which it bore in 1776; Princeton University, of which Dr. Manning was a graduate; and the seal of the Bishop of London, to whom Dr. Manning went for ordination.

### A Garden Window

For the window opposite, which is the only window in the Cathedral from which the Bishop's Garden can be seen, Phocas of Sinope, a little-known Byzantine saint of gardens and gardeners was chosen. In the third century he had a cottage and garden near the Gate of Sinope in Pontus; his cottage was open to all who needed shelter

and lodging, and the produce of his garden was distributed to the poor. One evening some strangers came to the door; he brought them in, gave them water to wash and set food for them. Later, they told him they had been sent to find Phocas, who had been accused as a Christian, and they had been commanded to kill him wherever he should be found. Without comment, Phocas invited them to stay the night, and, while all were sleeping he went to his garden and made a grave among the flowers he loved. In the morning he announced that Phocas was found. The guests were happy until they discovered he was their host, whom they were unwilling to betray; but he explained that it was the will of God and he was ready to die in His cause. He was beheaded on the border of his grave and buried there in his garden, July 3, 303.

The window represents Phocas, shovel in hand, standing reflectively among his trees for the last time; areas of color in tiny bits suggest his beds of flowers, and a gray squared shape on the right refers briefly to the finished grave. At the bottom of the window a little line drawing shows the saint welcoming as guests his executioners. The inscription reads, "Phocas of Sinope, Saint of Gardens," with the date of his death. Certain pieces of glass in the background and in the figure have been chosen to provide exciting glimpses of the garden and the view beyond. In both windows an attempt has been made to introduce a quantity of light into the stair landing, which on a sunny afternoon is dappled with streaks of rays of color.

Nathaniel Manning was graduated from Princeton University (then College of New Jersey) in 1762 after which he studied medicine in Philadelphia and practiced at Metuchen, New Jersey. He was admitted to New Jersey Medical Society in 1767.

In the year 1771, the vestry of Hampshire Parish, Hampshire County, Virginia, granted to Dr. Nathaniel Manning his "Title to Orders" which constituted a call and assurance of residence and remuneration. He went to England and was ordained to the priesthood by the Lord Bishop of London for service in Hampshire Parish.

It is the conviction of this writer (The Rev. George J.

*(Continued on page 37)*

## The Cathedral Church of St. Luke Serves Diocese of South Florida

THE Cathedral Church of St. Luke in Orlando, Diocese of South Florida, traces its beginnings back to January, 1882 when a corner lot was purchased by a group of Episcopalians and a small church erected thereon. This building, which still stands and serves as a part of the cathedral parish house, came into being through the efforts of several families who had gathered for services in a small school house for nearly a decade. The formal organization of the mission as the parish of

St. Luke took place in April, 1884, and the church was consecrated eight years later by the third bishop of Florida, the Rt. Rev. Edwin Gardner Weed.

In that same year, 1892, the Missionary Jurisdiction of South Florida was set apart by General Convention and the Rev. William Crane Gray of Nashville, Tennessee, was elected missionary bishop. During the more than twenty years of his episcopate Bishop Gray endeared himself to all sorts and conditions of men in his growing



Jack Lord Photo

*The nave and sanctuary, St. Luke's Cathedral, Orlando, Florida. Architects for the building were Frohman, Robb and Little of Boston, who were also the architects for Washington Cathedral.*





Jack Lord Photo

*The Cathedral of St. Luke occupies a commanding position in the city of Orlando, Florida, where it stands on a site occupied by a church building for nearly seventy-five years.*

diocese, including the Seminole Indians in his ministrations and frequently entertaining their chief, Tommy Tiger, in the Bishopstead.

With the new bishop's leadership, the vestry of St. Luke's Church began to take active steps toward enlarging the building and designating it as the diocesan cathedral. This change was completed in March, 1902 and the Rev. Lucien A. Spencer of Bradenton was called as the first dean.

Within the next twenty years the old building was outgrown and in 1922 it was moved to allow for the erection of a new cathedral on the same site. The cornerstone of the present gothic edifice was laid in 1925 by Bishop Cameron Mann. Architects for the new building were Frohman, Robb, and Little of Boston, who were also the architects for Washington Cathedral.

### Imposing Building

Although not yet completed, St. Luke's Cathedral is an imposing structure, with an elegant simplicity of design. The exterior is of mission type finish. The peaked tile roof is supported by a system of beams and trusses and ten large pillars accentuate the substantial nature of the edifice. Seven large stained glass windows, with corresponding clerestory windows, a rose window over the high altar, and a larger one in the narthex, as well as two small round windows in the chancel and several other smaller windows enrich the interior. All of the

windows were placed as memorials, as are the high altar, the pulpit and the lectern. The chapel altar was brought from the original church building.

In recent years the cathedral has been greatly enriched and beautified by several memorials. Notable among these is the War Service Memorial Altar. Its simplicity of design is relieved by four arched niches, each holding a statue of one of the four warrior saints. At the center, in the position of a small reredos, is a painting depicting the words, "Nations will beat their swords into pruning hooks," and above this the Episcopal War Service Cross has been carved. The altar, which was designed and executed by Mrs. Helen Woodman, bears on its face a shield on which the Jerusalem Cross has been carved.

Children of the church school shared in the furnishing of the baptistery, giving the stained glass window above the altar of this chapel. The window was designed by Henry Lee Willet of Philadelphia, who is responsible for all of St. Luke's stained glass. The cross and candlesticks on the altar are the gift of a chapter of the Woman's Auxiliary. The font is of hand carved stone and has been fitted with a carved and polychromed wooden cover. Familiar to visitors to Washington Cathedral is the baptistery's statue of the Christ Child by Mary Aldrich Fraser, identical to the bronze one given Washington Cathedral by the sculptress' mother.

*(Continued on page 33)*



Jack Lord Photo

*The War Service Memorial Altar, St. Luke's Cathedral*



# Cathedral Association Annual Meeting

## Is Attended by Record Number

**A**PRIL showers dampened the finery, but not the spirits, of the 63 chairmen and committee members who gathered at the Cathedral April 25-27 to make the 1955 annual meeting of the National Cathedral Association the best attended on record. Not until the third and final day did the weatherman relent even slightly to produce a day without actual rain to show off the beauty of the green and blossoming Cathedral close and Capital City.

The opening service on Monday morning was a celebration of Holy Communion in the Great Choir, with Dean Francis B. Sayre, Jr., as the celebrant, assisted by the Rev. Luther D. Miller, canon precentor. Paul Callaway, cathedral organist and choirmaster, was at the console and directed the boys of the Cathedral Choir.

Welcoming the delegates, Dean Sayre invited them to study the model of the Bishop Perry memorial cross in place behind the high altar, requesting them to make any suggestions which occurred to them, and explaining that the completed work is expected to be in use before another year's meeting time. He then spoke briefly on a text taken from the Gospel for St. Mark's Day: "Without me, ye can do nothing."

Immediately following the service the N. C. A. group went to the Cathedral Museum, recently built into the south crypt corridor, for the official opening of the Cathedral Needlepoint Guild's three-day exhibition. Work by expert needlewomen from all over the country was included in the exhibit, which also displayed designs for work to be placed in the great choir and eight chapels of the Cathedral. Mrs. George Humphrey, who with Mrs. Harold E. Talbott, was largely responsible for organizing the Cathedral Guild and arranging for this first exhibition, cut the ribbon marking the entrance to the museum, and described the purposes of the exhibit. (See page 12.)

Many of the delegates visited the Herb Cottage and the Curator's Shop en route from the museum to the Bishop's House, where Mrs. Angus Dun was hostess at a beautiful-to-look-at and delicious-to-eat luncheon.

### Business Meeting

Mrs. Montgomery Blair, first vice president, opened

the business meeting, convened in the Cathedral Library, with the National Cathedral Association prayer; then presented the association president, Orme Wilson. After greeting the group, Mr. Wilson spoke of the inspiration its members can receive from the events of the annual meeting. He mentioned the meditations conducted daily by Bishop Dun, the presentation of such a magnificent musical program as the Cathedral and Washington Choral Societies' performance of Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis*, and the progress on the construction of the Cathedral itself. In the latter case he noted the two new bays of the nave now being built to the triforium level, the opening of the south transept and completion of the Pepper Memorial Portal, the baptistery, and the new furnishings and carvings which have enlarged and beautified the building during the past year.

Turning to the work of the National Cathedral Association itself, Mr. Wilson announced that the present membership (as of April 20, 1955) was just over 9,000, a gain of nearly 500 over last year's figure, but pointed out that the number of new members actually added to the rolls during the same period was 1,460, the difference being due to membership losses through death, resignation, and failure to renew. He expressed the belief that the figures are favorable and a good index of the vitality and forward-looking spirit of the organization. Mr. Wilson reported the resignation of three regional chairmen since November 1, 1954: Mrs. Elmer Hess, Northwestern Pennsylvania; Mrs. Paul Freydis, West Coast; and Mrs. Richard E. Thickens, Northern Wisconsin. He then announced the appointment of five new regional chairmen; Mrs. Charles Flegel, Eastern Oregon; Mrs. Frank A. Plum, Western Washington; Mrs. Clifford Hine, Southern California; Mrs. J. B. Haffner, Eastern Washington; and Mrs. Stanley R. Pratt, Northern Michigan. There are now forty-five regional (diocesan) chairmen and 750 parish, area, and regional chairmen.

Mrs. James H. Douglas, chairman of the nominating committee, presented the names of the women nominated for three year terms on the board of trustees: regional chairmen, Mrs. W. Bedford Moore, Jr., Upper South Carolina, and Mrs. Irving Warner, Delaware; members-at-large, Mrs. Charles R. Hook, Jr., Washington, D. C.,

and Mrs. John Sherman, Willoughby, Ohio. Appointed from the Cathedral Chapter were E. R. Finkenshaed and Mrs. Montgomery Blair, both of Washington. The secretary was asked to cast a single ballot for the four to be voted upon and this was done.

Mrs. Kevin Keegan, executive secretary, submitted her annual report in writing, but called attention particularly to one recommendation contained in her report, to wit that the annual meeting of the N. C. A. immediately precede the annual drive for new members. She explained that it is her belief this timing would take better advantage of the enthusiasm gained by chairmen who attend the meeting and would permit them to collect data and material for their drives while at the Cathedral. The group was asked to consider the proposal with a view to discussing it at a later meeting.

Following a few announcements concerning the day's program, Mrs. Blair called for presentation of annual reports until time for the first of the three meditations to be led by Bishop Dun. The first meditation was held in the Chapel of the Resurrection; the second in Bethlehem Chapel, and the final day's in the Chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathea. All were centered upon the Creed, and the quiet hours spent with this great teacher and Christian spirit were for many the most meaningful and happiest of the three days.

Dinner on Monday evening was at the College of Preachers and at this time brief reports of the purposes and progress of the three Cathedral schools were given by the Rev. Charles Martin, headmaster of St. Albans; Miss Katharine Lee, principal of National Cathedral School for Girls; and Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, principal of Beauvoir Elementary School.

### Choral Society Concert

Among the most moving and beautiful occasions of the Cathedral year are the performances of great sacred musical compositions by the Washington and Cathedral Choral Societies under the direction of Paul Callaway, Cathedral organist and choirmaster. On the evening of April 25 this large chorus, together with more than fifty members of the National Symphony Orchestra and four soloists, sang Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis*. The Cathedral was full—every seat taken and about 200 persons standing, to make a congregation of 2,400 persons, in spite of a cold and rainy night.

An editorial on "Music in Washington" which appeared two days later in the *Washington Post* and *Times-Herald* echoed the opinion of the city's music critics. Referring to the Metropolitan Opera Company's appearance in Washington, the editorial read in part:

"On the Metropolitan's opening night here, another record crowd heard one of the outstanding concerts of the year by local artists. Under Paul Callaway's direction, the Washington and Cathedral Choral Societies, assisted by members of the National Symphony and Richard Dirksen, organist, presented Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis* at the Washington Cathedral. This is one of the most difficult and most moving works in musical literature, and the performance under Mr. Callaway's conductorship was superbly done. The city is greatly indebted to the artists who have continued to set high standards of musical performance; in doing so they have attracted some of the best talent to the city."

Tuesday morning the group divided into three sections for consideration of various phases of N. C. A. work. Mrs. J. J. Dobbs and Mrs. Shaun Kelly, assisted by Mrs. Lyall Dean, led the discussion of N. C. A. Organization; Speech and Speech Content was the theme studied by a group led by Mrs. Hester Provinsen, professional speech teacher of Washington, and Clarence E. Allen, head of the Cathedral's department of promotion; and State Regional meetings were discussed by Mrs. Houghton Metcalf and Mrs. Alexander Wiener.

When the meeting reconvened after luncheon at the College of Preachers, Mrs. Theodore Wedel took the chair to introduce the monitors of the morning's meetings who then presented their summary reports. Mrs. Carroll Perry, Jr. spoke first for the group which studied Organization, describing the Western Massachusetts region, its carefully prepared by-laws, work with and through the Woman's Auxiliary, use of group memberships, encouragement of members from denominations other than Episcopal, and appointment (by the Bishop of Washington upon recommendation) of a vice chairman for the region. Mrs. Perry showed the group the excellent organization chart which Mrs. Dobbs of Western Michigan uses to explain the N. C. A. when seeking to enlist new chairmen, described her use of publicity, the constant build-up of a list of prospective new members, and her thoughtful and regular reporting of her work to the clergy of her region. In a final word Mrs. Perry noted that this group had expressed concern over the question of expenses, non-cooperation of some clergymen, and the need of new Cathedral material.

Mrs. Montgomery Blair monitored the session on Speech and Speech Content and reported that this meeting had been conducted by Mrs. Provinsen as a speech clinic. All in attendance had found her suggestions invaluable and requested that, if she were willing to return another year, this instruction be available to the entire

meeting. Mrs. Provinsen stressed the need for any speaker to be enthusiastic about her subject, pointing out that any subject must be "put over" by the speaker's own appearance and personality, as well as by the interest of her subject. She also urged that a speaker be thoroughly acquainted with her subject and "talk a lot about a little," rather than spread her discourse over too large a theme and thereby confuse and distract her listeners.

Mrs. William Allen summarized the findings of the third group on State Regional Meetings, outlining the steps which led to the meeting of all Virginia N. C. A. leaders this year, and reporting that the group recommended calling such meetings "inter-regional," rather than "state." The importance of local meetings to follow very shortly after an inter-regional was urged.

#### **"Low Pressure" Service**

Resuming the chair, Mrs. Wedel reiterated the importance of good organization, but insisted that vital as it is, it must remain, at least in N. C. A. work, secondary—"if not, we'll bog down, lose our enthusiasm. The important thing is our enthusiasm for the Cathedral and what it can do—let organization follow." She spoke particularly of her trip, in behalf of the association, to the West Coast, a part of the country where there has never been any consistent N. C. A. organization; which is far away from Washington; where the Church is not as strong as in the east, but growing and therefor calls upon its people for constant work at home, so that care was needed in selecting the most appealing way to tell the Cathedral story. Her experience there taught her again, she said, that N. C. A. leaders must be flexible and plan their work to fit their own particular situations. She urged that chairmen stress the ecumenical aspects of the Cathedral, even though this may be a stumbling block in some places. She spoke of the need to spread responsibility to interest more people, the need for meetings in order to "infect each other with enthusiasm"—not so many as to be boring, but regular; the advantage, in fact, necessity, for obtaining the interest and sympathy of the Woman's Auxiliary leaders. In this connection Mrs. Wedel reminded the group that N. C. A. can offer help, not just ask for it, in dealing with the Woman's Auxiliary, and she mentioned Cathedral programs, speakers, and bazaar material.

In approaching a new person or group, Mrs. Wedel suggested that the N. C. A. worker always keep in mind the ever present question: Why should *I* be interested in a cathedral in Washington, and be prepared to explain the ways in which it is truly national: in location, in its service to the national Church, in that it is not

diocesan nor parochial, in that it serves and depends upon people throughout the country.

Above all, Mrs. Wedel reminded, "remember that everyone is pushed—for time, for interest, for money, so that often the reaction is that one cannot stand another thing. But the Church was founded to give direction, rest and refreshment to our lives, so that if a church activity becomes a headache, it is defeating itself. We can therefor do the most good for the Cathedral if we will serve in a low pressure way. . . We have no deadlines to meet. . . The Cathedral idea is such a big idea that it would take a lifetime of service to realize it. . . So do anything you can, even small things cheerfully, joyfully, relaxed, and in contact with God."

There was time for only a few more regional reports before the group left to go to the British Embassy where Lady Makins received them and served a delicious tea. In spite of the rain and cold, a few brave souls ventured outside far enough to admire the beauty of the embassy grounds, but most contented themselves with the opportunity for a refreshing cup of tea and a chance to become better acquainted with each other and some of the members of the Washington Committee, who were assisting.

#### **The Bishop's Dinner**

The Bishop's annual dinner for N. C. A. members and Washington friends was held at the Hotel Willard and was a happy occasion for all. As always, Bishop and Mrs. Dun were delightful hosts, and in his brief remarks to the guests, the Bishop gave to everyone present a very real sense of the importance of their work for the Cathedral as a needful and beautiful service to God.

After greeting particularly the out-of-town guests, Bishop Dun said that a bishop occupies a somewhat regal position, like a king, even lives in somewhat of a palace, which reminded him of Shakespeare's words: *Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown.* "I suppose," he added, "that in a few years we can paraphrase that to say, 'Uneasy is the seat that rests on needlepoint.' But the position of a king or a bishop is far more important than they are likely to be in their own persons. I sit in the glory seat, lifted up by the many who really carry the load. Therefor, I can take pride in Washington Cathedral and those who serve it. . . There is a great deal of work of which I am very proud, but I shall mention just a few. First, I am proud of our young dean—his imaginative gift and feeling, plus his vigorous convictions and intelligence. I am proud of Canon Monks, one of those people who work behind the scenes with special knowledge which is invaluable. . . And I am proud of Canon

Wedel and his College of Preachers, known and admired throughout the Church, even the world. . . I take pride in our Cathedral schools and the fine education, with Christian convictions, which they are giving to so many young people. . . Our architect, artists, gardeners are sources of pride. . . I am proud of the Cathedral Needlepoint Guild which has already interested thousands more people in adding to the enrichment of the Cathedral. . . I am proud of Paul Callaway and Wayne Dirksen, and many others. I hope you can share this pride with me and draw from it strength to carry on your part of the load. . .

"Even as we take pride, I hope I shall never forget, nor let others forget, that the Cathedral is only an instrument to help others face toward God, and remind us that He is faced toward us and His world, where we are servants of His good purpose. We build for Him, that He may take and use the Cathedral—to lift men's vision, quiet men's fears. We must have courage to ask others to share in this—to lift the fear from the suspicion-ridden peoples of our times . . . to enlarge our vision and understanding so that we Americans can be lifted out of our self-centeredness to understand those with whom we must live in this one world."

Bishop Dun then introduced the speaker of the evening, explaining that a last minute change had sent Dr. Charles Malik, Ambassador of Lebanon, who had been scheduled to speak, to the conference at Bandung, and presenting the Very Rev. Merritt F. Williams, dean of Christ Church Cathedral in Springfield, Massachusetts, with the words: "We are most grateful to him and honor him for undertaking this difficult role, knowing that he does so because of his devotion to Washington Cathedral."

Dean Williams was a canon of Washington Cathedral from 1940 to 1949, and is well known to many of the N. C. A. members for his great service to the association during those years. His address is published in full in this issue.

### The Final Day

Dean Sayre opened Wednesday morning's meeting and introduced Benjamin W. Thoron, Cathedral treasurer, who gave a report on the Cathedral's financial position, noting sources of income and showing particularly how important the membership payments and gifts of the National Cathedral Association are to the operation of the Cathedral and maintenance of its ever-expanding services. He mentioned the continuing need for gifts to the building fund if construction is to go forward.

The Dean emphasized Mr. Thoron's reference to the vital work done by N. C. A., saying that without its help and the friends it represents, much would have to be curtailed. Turning to Mrs. Shaun Kelly, regional chairman for Western Massachusetts, former vice president and trustee of the association, and a long time friend of the Cathedral, Dean Sayre announced that as she prepares to turn some of her work over to others, the thanks and best wishes of all the Cathedral family are hers, with heartfelt gratitude for all she has done for the association and the Cathedral. He then announced the election of Mrs. Carroll Perry, Jr. as first vice president of the N. C. A., succeeding Mrs. Montgomery Blair. Upon Mrs. Kelly's motion, a rising vote of thanks was given Mrs. Blair. She, and E. R. Finkendaedt have been appointed to the association's board by the Chapter, to serve three year terms.

Dean Sayre then returned to his report. He announced the death of Mrs. Charlotte N. Greene of Boston, an old and generous friend of the Cathedral, and also announced the death of Joseph Ratti, the Cathedral stone carver, whose tragic death, while at work on the Cathedral, occurred this spring. He went on to describe plans for the Woodrow Wilson Memorial, already under construction in the south aisle of the nave and planned to give nation wide recognition to the 100th anniversary of his birth; and also to suggest some of the plans now being studied for the suitable commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the laying of the Foundation Stone.

With Mr. Wilson presiding, the meeting then turned to further consideration of the proposal to hold the annual meeting immediately before, rather than after, the annual drive for membership. After considerable discussion it was voted to recommend that the suggested new timing be adopted, but that definite action await the decision of the board of trustees.

A motion to hold the annual meeting, with the College of Preachers as headquarters, for the four days, April 17-20, 1956, was made by Mrs. Helen G. McIntyre and a rising vote of the delegates approved.

A rising vote of thanks was given to the members of the Washington Committee who were largely responsible for the successful planning of the social events held during the meeting: Mrs. James Barnes, general chairman of the planning committee; Mrs. Benjamin W. Thoron and Mrs. Raymond Cox, dinner chairmen; Mrs. Clifford Folger, registration; Miss Lucy Mackall, transportation; and Mrs. George Garrett and Mrs. Dun, luncheon hostesses.

(Continued on page 39)



# Enthusiastic Crowds Visit Needlepoint Guild Exhibit

**E**XQUISITE needlepoint, ranging from full size rugs to spectacle cases, and worked by expert needlewomen from all over the country, and beyond its borders, was included in the exhibit held April 25-27 in the Washington Cathedral Museum. The exhibition, arranged for by the newly established Washington Cathedral Needlepoint Guild, was one of the most exciting and stimulating artistic events ever held on the Close.

In addition to nearly 100 individual entries, most of them entered by needlewomen who hoped to be invited to use their skill in behalf of the Cathedral, twelve professional designers entered patterns for specific furnishings needed in the various chapels and in the great choir. These had been prepared after careful study of the chapels concerned and included such furnishings as altar rail cushions, seats and kneelers, and chair cushions.

More than thirty individuals qualified, as prize winners, for the privilege of working some of the Cathedral furnishings. These persons will, upon application to the Guild, be assigned the piece requested, unless it has previously been assigned. Designs and sketches submitted by professionals were passed upon, after the judges had recommended them, by the Cathedral Fine Arts Committee. These were accepted as follows: designs for altar rail cushions, chair cushions, altar cushions, and kneelers for St. John's Chapel, Millbrook Needlework Guild, Millbrook, N. Y.; designs for altar and rail cushions and seats and kneelers for stalls in St. Mary's Chapel, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston, Mass.; designs for kneelers, cushions and altar rail cushions in the Chapel of the Resurrection, Patience Gibson, Washington, D. C.; set of designs for the Bethlehem Chapel, the Misses Tebbets, Kent, Conn.; designs for the altar cushions and prie dieu in the Chapel of the Holy Spirit, Needlework Studio, Inc., Bryn Mawr, Penn.; cushion for the stone cathedra, Great Choir, Robert Mazaltov, New York, New York; four designs for the War Memorial Chapel, Lady Reading, London, England; and design for the communion rail cushions at the high altar, Kneedle-knight, Peacedale, Rhode Island.

The Needlepoint Guild was organized over the past year to provide for the further beautifying of the Cathedral under the chairmanship of Mrs. Harold E. Talbott of Washington. Mrs. Talbott's many assistants in the venture have been headed by her vice-chairmen, Mrs. Sherman Adams, Mrs. Charles Hook, Jr., and Mrs. Oliver Iselin III, and by Mrs. George Humphrey, chairman of the sponsoring committee. Throughout the country there are more than 100 sponsors, and fifty-eight professional designers have expressed interest.

The April exhibit, in addition to showing the work of the amateur competitors and the patterns submitted for consideration by the professionals, included several special exhibits which attracted a great deal of attention. Among these items were the Great Seal of the United States and the seals of the forty-eight states and territories, loaned by President and Mrs. Eisenhower and designed and worked by Mrs. Fred Gurley of Winnetka, Illinois; a Marian Year rug made in Rome by Ambassador Clare Booth Luce; and a rug made by Mary Martin who worked it to a design by her husband, Richard Halliday, while awaiting her cues.

## Opening of Exhibit

The exhibit opened on the morning of April 25th at a brief ceremony marked by cutting a ribbon at the entrance of the Cathedral Museum. The ribbon was cut by Mrs. Humphrey, who explained to the assembled guests something of the work and hopes of the guild. Speaking informally, Mrs. Humphrey said:

It will be my privilege today to cut the ribbon which opens the exhibit of needlepoint and needlepoint designs for the Washington Cathedral. This has been a pleasure long anticipated, and marks a milestone for our committee.

Today we will see the beautifully worked pieces of needlepoint sent us, truly, from the corners of the globe and, in addition, we will see the thrilling designs submitted in competition by amateur and professional designers for the beautiful pieces that we hope to have worked for the enrichment of our beautiful Cathedral.

*(Continued on page 38)*



# 1955 Flower Mart Has British Theme

The 1955 Flower Mart can truly be termed a "brilliant success," as for the first time in several years, the sun shone all day, and thousands of persons crowded the oak grove on the west side of the Cathedral Close to visit the many floral displays, to purchase all kinds of garden wares, and to enjoy refreshments and games appealing to all ages.

The annual benefit for the care of the Bishop's Garden and other landscaping projects in the close had a British theme this year, and many authentic and attractive features testified to the success of this choice.

The grand prize was a London park scene done by the Chevy Chase Garden Club. First award for plants went



Washington Post Photo

Winner of the grand prize for the most authentic British display in the 1955 Flower Mart was the London Park scene presented at the booth of the Chevy Chase Club. The "nannie" is Mrs. John B. Ecker. Seated on the bench are Mrs. Richard Winder and William Sabine—the latter complete with his copy of *The London Times*.



Evening Star Photo

Lady Makins (right), wife of the British Ambassador, severs the white ribbon marking the entrance of the 1955 Flower Mart as Mrs. John Foster Dulles and Bishop Dun watch this traditional ceremony.

to the Farquier-Loudon Club for its Piccadilly Circus display, and the second to the Perennial Garden Club for an exhibit featuring a North of Ireland cottage scene—a thatched roof cottage and a burro-drawn cart being the highlights of this exhibit.

The food display first prize was awarded to a British West Indies fruit and vegetable booth; second to *Gourmet's Guide*, and third to the Kenwood Garden Club's Welsh cottage.

The National Cathedral School for Girls won the first specialties award for the Dickensian book store display which included "Mr. Pickwick," "David Copperfield" and "Tiny Tim" among its "customers."

A gala feature of the day was the presence of the Air Force Band which provided stirring music. Other musical features were a performance by the bagpipers of Washington's St. Andrew's Society; Welsh folk songs sung by the Gwalia Choral Group, and a demonstration of bell ringing by the Potomac English Hand Bell Ringers.

Games, "sitters" service, a baseball clinic, tea served by the wives of British foreign service officers, and a maypole dance by children of the Cathedral elementary school, were other special attractions of the day.

# An Old Church—A New Cathedral

By FRANKLYN MORRIS

PROBABLY the earliest Christians to worship in the place where the cathedral of Derby now is situated, were Roman soldiers of the second-century. No church was built then, but the first Christian prayers probably ascended from the camp of Little Chester. History is difficult to glean from the annals of those strenuous days, and the next definite knowledge concerning religious activity in Derby is that the King of Northumbria was converted by some of the preachers sent out from one of the monasteries founded by St. Patrick shortly after 400 A.D. Penda, the king of Mercia (middle England) wished to make an alliance with the Northumbrian king, and in order to accomplish this, sent his son Peada to seek the hand of the other king's daughter, Elfreda. This was agreeable on condition that the young swain become a Christian, so Peada and his companions were duly instructed and baptized, taking home with them four priests to Repton in 653. Three

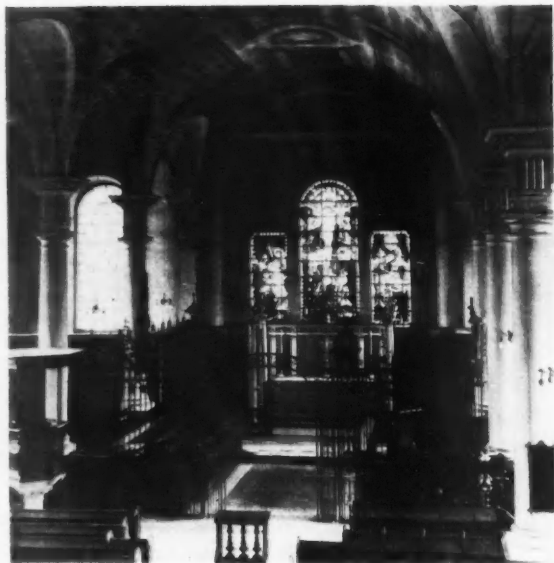
years later one of the priests, Diuma, was consecrated first Bishop of the Mercians, placing his chair in Repton, the first episcopal seat in Derbyshire.

In 1085 the religious complex of Derby is again described in the Domesday Book, which mentions six churches in Derby, including two important ones, served by six and seven priests respectively. The larger of these was All Saints, and the ordered clergy resided under a rule in a college, and the land on which the house stood is still called the college. One of the early Norman kings, Henry I, declared the church "the Royal Free Chapel of All Saints" (free from the rule of the bishop), and this is the church which was to become the present day Cathedral of Derby.

For some 500 years the steady and regular round of worship was carried on by this college, but it must not be supposed that the old Anglo-Saxon building remained. The Normans were great builders, and accordingly All Saints was rebuilt in the Norman style, and later in the early English style. It was a very ecclesiastical world in those days, as all education and hospital work was done by clergy or nuns, and farming and commerce looked to God and His Church for guidance and help. There was at All Saints "The Trynytye Guilde, ordeyned by the Baylyffs and Burgesses of the Borowe for a pryst to saye Masse at the Trynytye altar at 5 o'clock every morning; to pray for the lives and souls of all members of the Guild; and that all travelling by day and by night might have Mass."

## The Reformation Church

By this time, however, the 500 years was passed, and King Henry VIII was busy dissolving chantries and acquiring ecclesiastical properties for the use of the Crown. Hardly had the building of the great eastern tower of All Saints been completed (1500-27) than Henry began to need money, and his minions came knocking at the doors of the church in Derby, which was destined 400 years hence (to the year) to become the cathedral of the diocese. The subdean and canons were turned out of house and home, left to beg their bread,



*The choir and sanctuary, Derby Cathedral. The royal arms, done in wrought and painted iron, usually surmount the gate, but were removed to show the east window over the altar.*

and most of the property, which had been given to the church, was sold and the money appropriated by the King.

The college was now gone with its beautiful ceremonial and sonorous Latin services. In its place was a single priest who read the simplified services from the new Book of Common Prayer and from the large Bible in English. A few years later, during the period of the Commonwealth (1649-60), the conditions became even more extreme, and use even of the Book of Common Prayer was forbidden. It was during this time that much damage was done to All Saints' Church and its beautiful colored windows. The fabric had declined into such a poor state that eventually a complete restoration of the entire building became necessary. In 1723 the then vicar took the matter into his own hands and one night admitted into the church a large body of workmen, telling them to demolish the whole building, excepting the tower, before daybreak. This they did, and so ended the "gothic period" of All Saints' Church.

The old church, except for the tower, had gone, and there were two schools of thought concerning the type of building which should replace it. Some felt rather strongly that a gothic church like the former one should take its place. But the vicar and some others were equally determined to have one in the Renaissance style so recently popularized by Sir Christopher Wren. The vicar, in spite of strong opposition, got his way, and Wren's pupil, James Gibbs, who had just planned St. Martin-in-the-Fields, was engaged as architect for the new All



*Derby Cathedral's sharply contrasting architectural styles are plainly seen in this view of the fifteenth century tower to which the eighteenth century, Christopher Wren-inspired church was added in 1725.*

Saints'. His plans followed the ideals of Wren, and the resultant structure is reminiscent of the Greek and Roman temples, simple and lovely, yet a little incongruous beside the massive Perpendicular Gothic tower.

The church is large, seating more than 1,000 persons, yet all can see the altar and pulpit, and hear every word spoken in the chancel. There is a wrought iron grille separating the chancel from the nave, but this in no way

## *The Cathedral Age*

impedes the view. The church is built in the style of the Reformers, who wished every worshipper to be able to take part in the services; the expense of the new construction, however, was extremely great, and even after many generous gifts (including those of Sir Robert Walpole and Sir Isaac Newton) there was a debt. To meet this the few remaining properties of the church were sold.

One event in the history of this period is related to the Church of All Saints' in Derby. In 1745 there was a definite attempt to regain the throne for the Stuart Kings, when the Young Pretender, "Bonnie Prince Charlie," after landing in Scotland, raised an army and marched on London. On December 4 he reached Derby, and at once demanded the keys of the church, and ordered the bells to be rung; on the following morning he and his followers were present at divine worship; and then after a council of war he was persuaded to return to Scotland where he was finally defeated at Culloden.

### **The Cathedral**

In 1927 the County of Derby became a diocese with a chief bishop of its own, and the bishop placed his chair in All Saints' Church, making it a cathedral. In order to make the church suitable for diocesan services, the east end was enriched by a fine new altar donated by the Freemasons of Derbyshire. Another fine addition since then has been a Compton organ, one of the finest organs in the country, and by using a voluntary choir the services on Sunday are offered in the beauty of holiness. The weekday services are not choral, as there is no choir school, and the staff likewise is small for a cathedral, because for various reasons during her long and often troubled history, the holdings of this church have been reduced. The cathedral broadcasts some of its services, and the music is of a very high quality.

The most striking feature of Derby Cathedral is its massive tower, which dominates the west end. It is one of the highest towers in England, 178 feet high, being fifty feet square at the bottom and forty feet square at the top. The figureheads on each side of the main door may represent King Henry VII and his wife Elizabeth, during whose reign the tower was mostly built; Tudor roses are present also. The pinnacles which surmount each corner of the tower are thirty-six feet high, and there is some reason for supposing that the pinnacles were at first surmounted by metal crosses for which, under Puritan influence, weather-vanes were substituted. One pinnacle was demolished by the cable of an escaping barrage bal-

loon on July 25, 1940, which was repaired in 1951, but the weather-vanes have never been replaced.

The bishop's throne is to the north of the altar and was once in an Orthodox church in Asia Minor, whence it was carried as loot by the Turks to Constantinople. It was bought there by the Rev. R. F. Borough and, when All Saints' Church became a cathedral in 1927, it was formally blessed and handed over by Bishop Germanos, the Orthodox Bishop in this area. The upper part of the



*Derby Cathedral boasts a handsome collection of ancient communion silver.*

throne is a seventeenth-century work and may have been an ikon-stand; the lower part was added a century later when it was first used as a bishop's throne. Mr. Gibbs, the architect, disliked the use of galleries and pews in churches, but the people remonstrated, and consequently both are to be found here. Above the metal gates leading to the high altar is the British coat of arms, worked in metal, symbolizing that not only is the Sovereign a Churchman, but the Church is protected from tyranny outside the Empire, that is, from the domination of the Pope or other influence.

Derby Cathedral is a mere youngster as cathedrals go, being only twenty-six years old. The history of the church which contains the bishop's throne, however, extends far back into the reaches of Christian activity in the shire of Derby. She has seen a would-be king turned aside within her walls, and some type of building has contained Christian worship here since before England was a nation. And still she looks toward the future, for presently plans are being prepared for the extension of the cathedral eastward, and when completed the high altar will be approached by a flight of steps from the nave floor and the classical style retained.



# The Idea of a Cathedral in Our Modern World

*Address Delivered at the Bishop's Annual Dinner by the Very Rev. Merritt*

*F. Williams, Dean of Christ Church Cathedral in Springfield Massachusetts*

TO begin with let us recall that cathedrals have always been associated with the ministry of the church—specifically they have always been the locus of the bishop, his seat—the pulpit from which the bishop speaks, the altar before which he stands to ordain, to consecrate, to celebrate, and to feed with the bread of life those whose chief shepherd and pastor he is. The very name cathedral, I need not remind you, means the place of the bishop's chair. There is an ancient saying that where the bishop is, there is the church. The office of bishop, combining the three orders of the ministry, represents the plenary powers of the whole church. So the word cathedral implies the whole great church—in a way not suggested to us by the greatly loved parish churches where we normally worship.

In a real sense then a cathedral is the symbol of the church itself. Its message is the message of the church. Its ministry is the ministry of the church. The cathedral in all that it does and all that it is must speak the message of the church. All this is fairly obvious, of course. What is it that differentiates the cathedral and makes it unique? Two things I think—The first is the wholeness of its message, the wholeness of the Christian faith that it symbolizes, the wholeness of the life redeemed and made lovely that here is witnessed, the wholeness of the body of Christ, that gives it its final meaning. That is why we instinctively think of a cathedral not as the property of one ecclesiastical body or another, but as somehow belonging to all. No one entering the mother church of English Christianity at Canterbury is reminded first of all of the Church of England with all its apparatus of synodical gatherings, rural deans, prebends, benefices, of parliamentary struggles, and the like. Canterbury speaks of the great church of Christ—transcending time and circumstance—outranging all political and geographical limitation.

One enters St. Peter's in Rome. Again the message of all that our senses bring us speaks of the eternal mission and ministry of the Christian Church. Or St. Giles' in Scotland or Notre Dame in Paris or St. Olaf's in Nor-

way. In all these and countless others we sense this central message of the wholeness of the Christian Church.

So here in Washington. Our Cathedral does not speak of the Protestant Episcopal Church, though in the providence of God that portion of His church bears a unique relation to it and a happy responsibility because of that relationship. Our Cathedral speaks first of all of the wholeness of the Christian faith, of the wideness of God's mercy—of the whole length and breadth of God's redeeming action. I know of no other instance in this country where under the same roof there have gathered so many followers of Christ of differing traditions to worship God after their manner. There has even been room for those who love God, but who as yet know not His Son as we know Him. Here the ancient rites of the east—and the ancient rites of the west, and the free traditions of modern Protestantism have been graciously welcomed and made to feel at home. Here the sound of the Trishagion, the Shema, and the Benedicite have added their harmonies to hymns of praise in our modern tongue. We hear much about the ecumenical movement in the churches today. Surely here is ecumenicity at work. A Cathedral by its very nature is ecumenical. Its majesty rebukes our littleness. Its beauty and serenity shames our bickering and our strife, our jealousies, our fears—and our pride—One cannot come into the Cathedral hugging one's Episcopalianism, or one's Methodism or one's Protestantism or any other ism and feel truly at home. It is part of the magic spell that the Cathedral casts over those who enter its portals that one's little isms seem to shrink and wither as the greater vision of Christ's church begins to come to us.

## The Cathedral Strength

This leads me to the second way in which the Cathedral is unique. It has power. I have heard many things said about it by men and women who have visited the Cathedral. The interesting and significant thing in each instance is the fact that all had strong feelings about it. No one of any sensibility can come within the range of its influence, be it only to ride by and gaze up at its



## *The Cathedral Age*

lofty walls and buttresses, and remain totally indifferent. In other years I have often taken groups of visitors through the Cathedral. I think one of the truly rewarding experiences of my life here was that of taking our visitors around and helping them to a new understanding of the meaning of our Christian faith as we went about the Cathedral and read, in its design and ornament, the truths committed to the Church of Christ, here portrayed with surpassing beauty in stone and glass, in pigment and metal and fabric. The Cathedral has great power to move men deeply. It can be misunderstood by the ignorant, it can be deplored by the worldly, it can be derided by those who have no faith—but it can hardly be ignored.

Now with this great thing that has so much power, what can we hope for, what can we expect?

To some building a great cathedral in these days seems fantastic. Cathedrals were in tune with their times in the thirteenth century. But this is the twentieth century and to many estimable men and women a great cathedral such as ours seems little geared to our modern times and needs. One hardly knows whether to laugh or to weep. It's like saying the Beatitudes are out-worn, or the Apostles Creed is outdated. It is on a par with a statement I once heard when the doctrine of the Trinity was referred to by one who should have known better as a "Defunct Proposition." It was G. K. Chesterton, I think, who described tradition "as democracy in time." Something like that can be said of the Cathedral. Think of the Cathedral of Notre Dame (in Paris) for a moment. It speaks to men of Christ's religion—not as some abstract idea but Christ's religion, lived in time and place, lived by men and women, lived by Charlemagne, by Clovis and Clothilda, by Abelard and Genevieve and a host of others through all the eighteen or nineteen centuries that Christ's religion has been practiced on the site of Notre Dame.

A cathedral always reminds men that there is another dimension to life called time. If one may say so without the least disrespect to the memory of Albert Einstein, our cathedrals were telling men about the fourth dimension long long before he told the world that energy was the product of mass multiplied by the square of the speed of light. Cathedrals have been saying to men: "Your little life is not enough. Here within our portals are graven the lively oracles of God, the ages' span of truth and wisdom, of courage and faithfulness, of beauty of form and substance, of beauty in character and human spirit."

This greatly needs to be said to our rootless civilization. We are cursed with the cult of contemporaneity.

Whatever isn't a 1955 model is rated obsolete. The Cathedral as it stands year after year, decade by decade, down into the long, long future, while all around it ebbs and flows the unceasing change of human affairs, will bear unchanging witness to the never failing constancy of God's redeeming love, throughout all time and circumstance. So it seems to me that the very thing which to some seems to unfit the Cathedral to serve modern life may in fact prove to be its greatest contribution.

We moderns forget that man's real needs have changed not at all. Food, shelter, clothing, love, work, play, faith. These are what we need, not T.V., Cadillacs, household machines, gadgets, and jimcracks. This is not to say of course that our Cathedral does not or will not have something to say to each generation that is specifically for them. Not at all. It is no new thing for a cathedral to be in the vanguard of human endeavor. The University of Paris began in the Cloisters of Notre Dame. One can hardly imagine Oxford without the Cathedral of Christ Church.

May I indulge in a little personal fancy? I see our Cathedral in time to come much as a university. There on Mount Saint Alban will be the great Cathedral Church and around it gathered under its aegis many institutions, some of which are there even now. Within the Cathedral will go on the daily round of praise and prayer, sacrifice and service. For men must again learn through worship the hallowing of time. The Cathedral will be the workshop, if you please, where those skilled in the art may devise and test new modes and manners of worship. A cathedral is the proper place for liturgical and ceremonial experiment.

### **An Expanding Ministry**

The Cathedral will bring to its pulpit the great preachers of our age. In the Bishop and Dean, and in the Warden of the College it enjoys now preaching of a very high order indeed. What a great thing it would be if, in addition, the Cathedral Chapter had the means to elect one or two of the world's great preachers each year as canons residentiary, inviting them to preach in course and to lecture in the College of Preachers or other institutions of learning that the Cathedral Foundation may some day establish.

The Cathedral will have its own radio and television section that brings each Sunday the Cathedral services and other activities to the nation and beyond. I am amazed and delighted to find how many of my friends in Western Massachusetts have seen and look forward to seeing again the televised services of the Cathedral.

*(Continued on page 36)*

# Beauvoir Day Campers To Enjoy New Pool

With the construction of a swimming pool on its sunny southern slope, Beauvoir, the Cathedral elementary school, has insured its summer day camp a permanent place among the educational facilities of the Cathedral Close.

Early in the World War II years, when vacations were few and far between, parent demand for extended use of the Cathedral grounds and equipment resulted in the establishment of this camp. The casual "by the week" enrollment, the relaxed schedule with only health and happiness as the goals, the experienced supervision by the regular winter staff, the natural advantages of the cool hilltop within the city have brought greater numbers of boys and girls each succeeding year. As the numbers increased, transporting the young children to a rented pool for swimming became impossibly difficult. Therefore, in 1955, Beauvoir has opened a 50 x 22 foot pool under the supervision of the former Ecole Champlain director of canoe activities, Henri De Marne, at present a St. Albans School instructor.

Beauvoir has planned a more interesting camp program for this season than ever before. Fathers' Day, which was such a success in 1954, is to be combined with rodeo or circus on one of the Friday morning get-togethers.

Nature study, science experiments, trips, visits to the Cathedral, and the usual camp activities on playgrounds have been carefully planned on the basis of former experience to give maximum satisfaction to each age level.

However, the success of the camp has been due, very largely, to the excellence of the supervision, rather than to the originality of its program. Since the inauguration of the camp the experts in child development who direct three, four, and five-year-olds in Beauvoir's winter school, Miss Margaret Le Fetra and Mrs. Constance Ackerson, have been in charge of these groups in summer camp. Likewise, Miss Julia Morse, who has taught third graders ever since Beauvoir opened, has supervised all summer tutoring through the years, with the result that this phase of camp is drawing more students yearly.

Beauvoir's ably trained and experienced Mrs. Phyllis Clark is responsible for the phase of day camp most popular and characteristic: the custom of the Friday morning outdoor dramatic assemblies. The imaginative,

diversified character of these productions, geared to the campers' interests, is due almost entirely to her enthusiasm, persistence, and organizing ability. Only through her planning and resourcefulness is it possible to have every boy and girl in costume, participating with Beauvoir-made props and scenery, in every assembly.

The return of Mrs. Muriel Elliott, long a member of the winter staff, from Berlin in time to head up her usual group of older girls, brings these ten-to-twelve year olds back to camp almost *en masse*. Her quick wit and understanding delight these seniors.

For the first time, Mrs. Carson Glass, Beauvoir's workshop director, is in charge of the daily handcraft activi-



Ankers Photo

The new swimming pool and bath house at Beauvoir will greatly expand the Cathedral elementary school's summer camp program.

ties. A fairly recent addition to the school's winter music staff, Mrs. Martha Aubrey, is also drawing her followers to camp. Outdoor singing with her expresses all the joy characteristic of camp life. Piano lessons with Mrs. Aubrey are an additional attraction for children who wish to use summer leisure for progress in this field. Another member of the regular winter staff who is joining the camp staff for the first time is Orville Trondson whose music and instruction are contributing to the enjoyment of rhythmic work and to the success of the weekly dramatic assemblies.

The *esprit de corps* of this able staff is such that campers cannot fail to catch the contagion of enjoyment, and enthusiasm. Thus the Beauvoir Day Camp is another method of enlarging the Cathedral family and bringing yearly more boys and girls within the influence of the Cathedral.

# Holy Trinity Cathedral, Port-au-Prince, Haiti

BY JANE K. MEES

THE fourteen murals painted by Haitian artists, which cover the walls of the apse and the two chapels of Holy Trinity Cathedral in Port-au-Prince, have brought to the attention of the outside world this simple cathedral in the capital of Haiti. Overwhelmed in size and majesty by the Roman Catholic cathedral two blocks to the north of it and by the Haitian National Palace (Capitol and White House) two blocks to the south of it, Cathédral La Sainte Trinité de l'Eglise Episcopale d'Haïti was ignored by the general public until about five years ago.

Well located on one of the main east-west thoroughfares of the city, at the upper edge of the shopping district, this cathedral has been the headquarters of the Episcopal Church in Haiti for a quarter of a century. The plans for the building were drawn up in 1924, under the direction of the newly arrived Rt. Rev. Harry Roberts Carson, first Missionary Bishop of Haiti. Architect Robert T. Walker of Cambridge, Massachusetts, drew a simple yet traditional design, influenced by French architecture, but adapted to the Haitian climate.

As planned, the cathedral was to face east, with a nave

eighty feet long and a seating capacity of 600; a chancel fifty-five feet long, with an elaborate main altar and a seating space for thirty choir members; a small "lady chapel" to the right, also facing east, with a seating capacity of fifty; and a baptistery at the north end of the



Architect's sketch of Holy Trinity Cathedral, Port-au-Prince, Haiti. The drawing shows how closely the original plan was followed, there being no discernible changes, save for the substitution of a plain cross for the spire shown in the drawing.

transept aisle. The sacristy and adjoining small choir room on the north side were to be separated from the chancel by an aisle leading to the outside.

The exterior of the cathedral was to be of smooth cement, painted white, and topped by a red tile roof, while the square-shaped towers above the main entrance would be of yellow brick. The central tower was to be surmounted by a spire. The Romanesque arch windows, five in the nave and eight in the clerestory on each side, were to be protected by fixed louvres, permitting air to circulate at all times. The over-all dimensions of the building were 164 feet long, 98 feet wide at its widest point, and 82 feet high at the top of the tower.

The land for the cathedral having already been acquired in 1918, the southwest section of the block-long property was chosen for the building. Construction began at once, and the cornerstone was laid on November 8, 1924. The building reached completion in 1928, and the first services were held in the new Holy Trinity Cathedral on Trinity Sunday. In January of 1929, on Epiphany Day, the formal service of dedication was held, with the Presiding Bishop, the Rt. Rev. John Gardner Murray, as guest preacher.

At this time there was no art work in the cathedral. Stained glass windows could not be used because the climate did not permit closing the windows with glass. Even the elaborate altar had been eliminated, and instead there was a plain low granite one. This change left a long blank space between the altar and the three windows high above in the apse clerestory.

This space above the altar was one of the three factors leading to the murals. The other two were two Americans, Dewitt Peters and the Rt. Rev. Charles Alfred Voegeli. Mr. Peters had arrived in Port-au-Prince in 1943, and shortly after observed an unrecognized talent for art among the Haitians. He encouraged would-be artist, and under his direction the Centre d'Art was established. In 1947, it was he who suggested the possibility of the murals to Bishop Voegeli, the second missionary bishop of the district, who had also come to Haiti in 1943. Thanks to the bishop's vision and foresight, he gave the "go-ahead" to Mr. Peters so that four panels could be painted in the apse, this project to be the contribution of the Episcopal Church of Haiti to the 200th anniversary celebration of the founding of Port-au-Prince, in 1950.

#### Native Artists

Under the direction of Mr. Peters and Selden Rodman of the Centre d'Art, the work was divided among four Haitian artists, Philomé Obin to paint the "Crucifixion"



*View of the cathedral from the south shows the main entrance and towers, and gives a good idea of how naturally the building fits into its semi-tropical setting.*

in the center panel above the altar; Rigand Benoit, the "Nativity," to the left; Castera Bazile, the "Ascension," to the right; and above the three, among the windows in the apse clerestory, Gabriel Lévêque was to paint angels floating in the sky. These murals were completed in March, 1950, not without causing a good deal of comment. For the first time, the familiar Biblical figures had been pictured as Haitians with the well-known events taking place in a Haitian setting. The brilliant colors and bold figures stood out in sharp contrast to the rest of the interior of the cathedral.

Enough interest was aroused in the work so that within a year money was contributed so that it could be continued. Next it was decided to cover the walls of the Lady Chapel, the transepts, and the small chapel originally intended for a baptistery. The new group of murals comprised ten additional scenes. Philomé Obin painted "The Last Supper" in the small chapel, the baptismal



font having previously been removed to an alcove at the main entrance. Castera Bazile depicted the "Baptism of Our Lord" and the "Casting out of the Money Changers" in the north transept. In the Lady Chapel and south transept, the work was divided among Adam Leontus, who did the "Annunciation"; F. Pierre, the "Visitation"; Toussaint Auguste, the "Flight into Egypt" and the "Temptation of Adam and Eve"; Wilson Bigaud, the "Marriage Feast of Cana in Galilee"; and Prefete Dufaut, the "Temptation of Our Lord," and a "Native Street Procession." This group of murals was finished in April, 1951.

In the future, it is hoped that the murals may be completed by painting the Stations of the Cross on the walls on both sides of the nave.

After the murals came the addition of sculpture. Jason Seley, an American sculptor who had spent some time in Haiti, offered to do a crucifix. The seven-foot white crucifix was affixed to the wall at the rear of the cathedral in the early part of 1953. Its smooth lines were of striking simplicity and yet very effective and forceful.

When the time came to replace the fixed louvres in the three windows beside the doorway in the south transept, an uneducated Haitian sculptor, Jasmin Joseph, was chosen to do the work. No one had told him that what he planned to do to fill these windows was unknown to the world. He created a sculpture which could be viewed from both sides, and yet let light and air through it. The window to the east of the doorway was filled with an image of St. John the Evangelist, and the two to the west, of St. Francis of Assisi and of St. Margaret. The effect, from a distance, was like a lacy screen; but from close up, the details of the flat figures could be seen distinctly.

Mr. Joseph's contribution to the cathedral did not end there. To enlarge the space for the choir, a gallery was built above the aisle between the sacristy and the chancel. Instead of the usual balustrade at the edge of the gallery, there was to be a protective screen of sculptured bricks. This time he carved out solid blocks of clay so that each had as a central figure one of the Apostles. Each man was shown in an occupation typical of his life. From the doorway at the far end of the church, the silhouettes of the figures were black against the light of the open archway behind them; but from close up, each saint was a finely-detailed, life-like statuette.

Below the gallery, the organ was moved from the chancel into the wide aisle. To close it off from the view of the congregation, another screen of sculptured



*South doorway of Holy Trinity Cathedral. The window at the left is "screened" by the sculptured figure of St. Francis of Assisi, a unique work done by a native artist.*

bricks was made. The theme was an angel choir, each brick portraying one or two angels singing or playing a musical instrument. Again, the striking effect from the distance was of silhouettes; while from close up, the carefully worked out figures of the delicate angels were so realistic that they seem to lack only sound. This work was completed in 1955.

The cathedral stands today basically as designed in 1924. The only change made at the time of completion in 1929, other than the elimination of the elaborate altar, was the replacement of the spire by a white cross. Later, to permit a better circulation of air, the entrance doors and rose window, originally closed with wood, were filled with iron grill work; the archway above the east exit was opened up; and a small round window in the Lady Chapel enlarged to an archway-like opening protected by grill work. Recently, after necessary repair work was done to the sinking cement floor, black and white tiles



were laid in the aisles. Also the red tile roof had to be replaced due to serious and irreparable leaking. The new corrugated metal roof was painted red, however, so that it, together with the white cross, remains the identifying feature of the cathedral when seen from the hills surrounding the city and from ships at sea.

### Buildings in the Close

On the cathedral grounds are two other buildings, the Convent of the Sisters of St. Margaret and Grace Merritt Stewart School. Construction is about to start on a diocesan office.

The Convent for the Sisters stands at the southeast corner of the property, to the rear of the cathedral, separated from it by an open space of about 125 feet. The large, airy two-story building was completed in 1927 to house four American Sisters of St. Margaret, who had been invited by Bishop Carson to undertake foreign missionary work.

Grace Merritt Stewart School stands just north of the cathedral, on an additional piece of property. The open two-story building was completed and opened for classes in 1932, under the direction of the Sisters of St. Margaret. Now, the 300 lively little girls who receive their primary schooling there use the cathedral close as a playground.

The small building to house the diocesan office will stand just in back of the northeast corner of the cathedral. Its first floor will be used as a choir room and meeting room for cathedral activities, while the second floor will hold the diocesan offices.

Although the Episcopal Church in Haiti has had a cathedral only since 1929, the work began in 1861. In that year, the Rev. James Theodore Holly, a Negro priest of the Episcopal Church in the United States, arrived from New Haven, Connecticut, with a group of about 100 Negro immigrants who hoped to find a new home in Haïtiti, the Negro republic. The first service was held in the National Palace in Port-au-Prince on Trinity Sunday, 1861.

Holy Trinity parish was organized in 1863 in Port-au-Prince, with Father Holly as its rector. Under Father Holly's direction, the Church's work spread throughout the country, and Haitians were prepared for the priesthood. In 1874, by agreement with the Episcopal Church in the U.S.A., an independent national church was organized, the "Eglise Orthodoxe Apostolique Haïtienne," and Father Holly was consecrated its bishop in the same year. However, as the struggling young church had no funds to construct a cathedral for its new bishop, worship continued in the church located about two blocks west of

the National Palace.

After Bishop Holly's death in 1911, the Haitian Church asked to be made a Missionary District of the American Church. Two years later this arrangement was effected, and it was decided that an American would be sent as bishop. Until a bishop could be chosen, the bishops of Cuba, the Panama Canal Zone, and Puerto Rico successively administered the affairs of the district for ten years; and the Rev. Albert Rupert Llwyd was sent to supervise the work under their direction. With the new cathedral in mind, Bishop Colmore of Puerto Rico and Father Llwyd arranged the purchase of the land in 1918. Thus it was that the way was prepared for the cathedral at the arrival of the new bishop, the Rt. Rev. Harry R. Carson, in 1923.

The old Holy Trinity Church was torn down in 1932, after being used as a school between 1928 and 1932. The land on which it stood—and on which, incidentally, Bishop Holly is buried—is now used for the church's St. Vincent's School for Handicapped Children, directed by the Sisters of St. Margaret.

### Looking to Future

In the twenty-five years since the erection of the Cathedral, the truth of the Presiding Bishop's statement in his sermon at the service of dedication has been proven:

"This building is one of the fruits of Bishop Holly's work. The fact that it has been completed is, to our point of view, the presage of the dawn of a new era, an era of progress in which countless priceless souls, detached from sin by the services celebrated here, by the work by which this building is the center, will truly learn to adore God through a service of holy beauty, to adore Christ whose coming into the world has so recently been celebrated, and 'to offer their selves, their souls and bodies to be a reasonable, holy, and living sacrifice unto God'."

Holy Trinity Cathedral now has a membership of 1700 communicants. Five services are conducted there every Sunday, four in the morning and one in the evening. The morning services are all Holy Communion, at 4:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:30. Unbelievable as it may seem to an American congregation, the cathedral is well filled for the 4 a.m. service. The 7 o'clock service is in English for the benefit of the few members of the American Colony who are Episcopalians and for a larger number of Church members who have come to Haiti from the nearby British islands. Of course, the cathedral membership consists primarily of French-speaking Haitians.

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# National Garden Club Award To Beautify Cathedral Close

NATIONAL attention was focused on Washington Cathedral in the spring when the Garden Club of America, holding its annual meeting at Houston, Texas, announced that the Founder's Fund, amounting to a cash gift of \$1,800.00 had been awarded to the Farquier and Loudon Garden Club of Virginia for its proposed planting on the close of the Cathedral.

Projects outlined by three garden clubs were accepted for the consideration of the annual meeting, the Virginia's club's being one of these. The plan proposes planting dogwood, rhododendrons, laurel, azaleas, and other appropriate flowering shrubs along a woodland path, and the plaza at the foot of the Pilgrim Steps to which it leads. The entrance to the path as well as about 200 feet of the edge of the grove, will be planted with the blossoming shrubs, including hollies. Spring and summer bloom, as well as autumn color and evergreens for winter, will be given consideration.

At the entrance to the path, which winds about 1,000 feet through the grove to the plaza, a plaque will be placed showing that the planting is a gift of the Garden Club of America. The grove itself is a wild life sanctuary. The path will be the most direct route to the new parking area at the Garfield Street entrance to the Cathedral Close, the principal approach from downtown Washington.

Presentation of the project was made at the annual meeting of the Garden Club by Mrs. Houghton Metcalf, chairman of the project for the Farquier and Loudoun Club, who is second vice president of the National Cathedral Association, and N. C. A. regional chairman for Northern Virginia.

The verbal presentation, upon which the award was voted, together with pictures of the portion of the Close to be planted, and some sketches, read as follows:

"Perhaps the easiest way to visualize the Cathedral planting project in which we are interested is to take your place in imagination as one of the pilgrims approaching the Cathedral from the side of the city of Washington.

"If you are driving, you have ascended the gentle rise which is called Mount Saint Alban, passing embassies and other churches on the way. On the crest of the hill

you run into the fifty-eight acres comprising the Cathedral Close, where beside the Cathedral are three nationally-known schools and the College of Preachers. Parking your car near a landscaped entrance on Garfield Street you walk a few hundred yards along a road through the woods. On the left is a rustic foot bridge over a little stream. Crossing this, the pilgrim is now on a charming path winding upwards between tall oaks and emerging finally on a plaza at the foot of the wide and beautifully landscaped Pilgrim Steps. The vista as you emerge at this spot is unforgettable, for the steps rise to the highest point in the Nation's Capital. There at the top soar the pinnacled buttresses of the superb Cathedral itself.

"You pause a minute to think of the hundreds of thousands of worshippers and pilgrims who come here each year from every corner of the country—not only Episcopalians, but all other denominations attend the Cathedral's services, including Russian Orthodox and Syrian Christians and even members of the Jewish faith, who also worship each week in one or another of the chapels. It is truly a 'House of Prayer for All People.' All at once you are caught up by the vision of those who once had the courage and wisdom to set in this place so moving a symbol of our people's faith, lifted high over a nation's life.

"As you climb the broad steps to the church perhaps you turn to look out over the great city spread before you. You think of the path that led you hence, and you perceive how beautifully fitting it would be if that path were adorned with holly and dogwood and azalea and rhododendron, viburnum and all the lovely things that God has made to adorn the spring and bloom in the summer. The grove of trees below is set aside as a tiny sanctuary for birds. Should not flowers and shrubs too add their silent witness to the beauty of God's holiness and lift their crowns, like the great Cathedral above, to His glory?"

The motion to make the award to the Virginia club for the Cathedral project was seconded by the Northshore Garden Club and the Garden Club of Michigan.

*(Continued on page 38)*

## *The National Cathedral Association At Work*

In this issue of *The AGE* we are proud to print excerpts from the annual reports presented by regional chairmen at the meeting held in Washington in April. Space limitations have made it necessary to shorten many of the reports very drastically, but an attempt has been made to publish the gist of the content of each. Most of the reports were made in person, but some were received by mail from chairmen unable to reach Washington.

### **Delaware**

Mrs. Irving Warner reported a very busy and stimulating year in her region. To bring membership lists up to date her committee phoned all those whose payments were in arrears and obtained some renewals, as well as definite word of resignations. All parish churches have been asked to appoint a representative and over half have already done so. Work through the Woman's Auxiliary gained impetus from the attendance of Mr. Allen, director of Cathedral promotion, and Mrs. Keegan, executive secretary of N. C. A. at the winter meeting of the diocesan auxiliary.

The annual tour planned to take visitors to Washington and the Cathedral and include an N. C. A. membership in the price of the trip was not undertaken this year because it was found that members so acquired were not interested enough to continue their memberships. In the spring a benefit card party was held and the proceeds brought a substantial gift to the Cathedral.

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### **Eastern Kansas**

Mrs. J. A. Shahan, unable to attend the meeting, filed a written report, part of which we quote, "I now have twenty-three chairmen, all enthusiastic and eager to do what they can. When I look back and remember that there were none two years ago, I am reassured as to our growth in this diocese. I have also secured two parish chairmen in the Missionary District of Salina, which is Western Kansas. . . . I have given ten talks through the year for many groups of both men and women. . . . I have sold \$828.00 worth of glass and herbs, but have failed to keep track of my mileage. Many of my trips have been hundreds of miles. . . . One of the joys of the

past year was being a small part in establishing an N. C. A. beginning in Nebraska. This was an outgrowth of a program presented in Beatrice at the invitation of a former priest of my diocese. It was at this meeting that I met a woman who had been present at the laying of the Cathedral Foundation Stone in 1907. Her joy in seeing pictures of the Cathedral more than repaid me for the distance I travelled. . . . Our accomplishments have not been spectacular, but our diocese is becoming more aware of Washington Cathedral, its beauty and its contribution to our Church's spiritual life."

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### **Louisiana**

Mrs. Charles E. Coates reported that "this year for the first time" she felt N. C. A. work is growing in her region. She has a chairman in each of the four convocations of the diocese, and many parish chairmen. She paid special tribute to Canon Theodore O. Wedel and Mrs. Wedel whose visit to Louisiana gave her an opportunity to hold a very interesting Cathedral meeting in New Orleans. Mrs. Coates' report contained, in addition to some real and greatly appreciated humor, several practical working suggestions which we list herewith: "In securing new members I have found that it is necessary to line up prospects well in advance of enrollment time, during the year. Give them articles to read about the Cathedral in *THE CATHEDRAL AGE*, and show them the new Guide Book. Lend it to them to look over. I have had three copies in circulation. Each worker should have one. It is beautiful and has been a good medium of enlisting interest. Try it.

"Stress some interesting article in *THE CATHEDRAL AGE* like the one by Dr. Pollard in the Christmas number—a sermon called "God and the Atom." Dr. Pollard is director of nuclear research at Oak Ridge and also an Episcopal minister. The sermon was delivered in the Cathedral. This aroused much interest. Several joined because of it. He answers the questions as to why we should have a great Cathedral.

"Invite those who have attended some big service of worship at the Cathedral and have caught the great inspiration which comes from this. They usually want to

join.

"Clergy who have attended the College of Preachers are a big help. They want their Woman's Auxiliary women to show the film and join N. C. A.—of course with some restraint as to money, which is easily understood as so many small churches are badly in need of funds for parochial endeavors.

"Mrs. Wedel's talk was of course a big help to us. Whenever we can get a good speaker it is the most potent aid in enrollment of members.

"Where parents have a girl at the Cathedral School, or a boy at Saint Albans, it is easy to interest them in N. C. A. Show them the Guide Book and have catalogs of the two schools on hand to lend.

"The old well known methods have been used also—many, many letters have been written, many short talks at Auxiliary meetings, many personal contacts and visits, many articles written and put in church bulletins and one for the bishop's diocesan paper CHURCH WORK. Displays of posters and cards on the bulletin boards of churches, and Woman's Auxiliary meetings.

"Seven showings of the Cathedral film. One of colored slides of the Bishop's Garden.

"It has been interesting to me to make a study of membership report sheets which I have kept since I began the work in 1949. At that time there were 54 active members in Louisiana. In 1955 we now have 106. The largest number of members is in Central Convocation, my own area. Each year we lost some old members, like the falling of dried leaves. Then we would have to look for new ones to replace these before we could start on the new quota assigned—an annual handicap race. This has made me conclude that the biggest problem we have is how to hold old members. We usually think it is—how to get new members.

"Unless we can hold the interest of old members we have a problem of a constant turnover of getting new ones. We run a mile and slip a mile. Chairmen get discouraged. Material eventually becomes exhausted in worked over areas. How can we best keep the enthusiasm alive? It is easier to start a new fire, than to stir up old members."

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#### **Eastern Massachusetts**

Miss Margaret Emery reported that the third annual Washington Cathedral service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral in Boston on the second Sunday in November. The Rev. Charles W. F. Smith, a former canon of Washington Cathedral, was the preacher. The offering was added to the fund for a carved stone in the Washington

Cathedral to represent the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge. The notice of this service appeared in the calendar of activities of the Church Service League of the Diocese of Massachusetts for the year 1954-55.

In December we were again the sponsors for the two performances of the Messiah annually given by the Handel and Haydn Society in Symphony Hall. On the first page of the program was a message from Bishop Dun and on the pages opposite the text were pictures of the Cathedral and information about the National Cathedral Association. More than five thousand people thus had the opportunity to learn about the Cathedral.

The Diocesan Altar Guild again gave \$50.00 for the Sacristy Fund. Mrs. W. S. Allen came from Providence to show us her very beautiful slides of the Cathedral.

We sent a letter to every president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the diocese telling them that the General Convention had passed a resolution recommending that Washington Cathedral be considered a missionary project worthy of their support and inviting them to become corporate members.

When Dean Sayre was in Boston preaching for a week at Trinity during Lent we asked him to come to a special N. C. A. meeting one Wednesday afternoon. We sent a reply postcard to each N. C. A. member asking them to come and hear what the Dean had to tell us about the Cathedral and to stay to tea. Over two hundred came to the meeting.

Last year we ended our report by speaking of the organ that Mrs. C. Nichols Greene, one of our committee, had given to the Bethlehem Chapel. We were greatly saddened to hear of her sudden death while visiting in Lisbon.

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#### **Western Massachusetts**

Before starting her report Mrs. Shaun Kelly introduced the seven members of her executive committee who attended the meeting with her, and expressed regret that her vice chairman, Mrs. John Talbot, was unable to be present because of illness.

She reported seventy-five new members enrolled in the spring drive for 100, plus four enrolled in Connecticut. In accordance with the regional by-laws two meetings were held, the first in September at the home of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes in Lenox, with more than fifty in attendance. A second luncheon meeting for the executive committee was held in March at which time plans for the membership drive were made and a project for the region selected. At the suggestion of Dean Sayre and Canon Monks the group voted to purchase wrought iron gates



for the south gallery, at a total cost of \$960.00. The sum being practically in hand, through the efforts of five area committees and two individual gifts, the gate has been ordered and will soon be in place.

Two of the area committees include representatives of other denominations. . . . The evangelical work in the region has included twenty-two meetings at which Cathedral pictures were shown and talks made by the regional, vice regional, and area chairmen. Upon invitation, Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Talbot spoke at two Connecticut meetings and hope that their work there will be followed up. It is estimated that more than \$700.00 worth of Cathedral items were sold during the year and memorial stones and chairs were given in the amount of \$150.00. Excellent publicity has been obtained, notably in Worcester and Fitchburg. Dean Sayre visited the former in March and spoke to two groups, one an evening dinner meeting for men. The Bishop of the Diocese, the Rt. Rev. William A. Lawrence, cooperates fully with the N. C. A. work.

Mrs. Kelly concluded her report with the words:

"I have handed in my resignation as Western Massachusetts Regional Chairman and while it is a real wrench to do so, I am very happy indeed to leave our work in the capable hands of Mrs. John Talbot of Williamstown. . . . It is the recommendation of the executive committee of the region that the unanimous election of Mrs. Talbot as regional chairman be accepted by the Bishop of Washington and the board of trustees of the National Cathedral Association."

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#### Eastern Michigan

Greatly increased interest in and understanding of Washington Cathedral throughout her region was reported by Mrs. Frederick C. Ford, who attributed this mainly to the visit of the Cathedral Choir and the program it presented in St. Paul's Cathedral, Detroit. Mrs. Ford reported twenty-three parish chairmen, one area chairman, and an active executive committee. She then introduced the regional vice chairman, Mrs. Alexander Wiener of Grosse Pointe, who gave an excellent and enthusiastic report of the choir's visit, presenting outlines of procedures followed and exhibits of printed material used, for the study of any other N. C. A. group which might wish to undertake the very difficult, but extremely rewarding project of arranging a Cathedral choir visit.

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#### Western Michigan

Mrs. J. J. Dobbs announced that she and her Cathedral display had travelled more than 2,500 miles in the

diocese during the year to attend N. C. A., diocesan auxiliary, and deanery meetings. The display consists of charts and a number of articles from the Cathedral shops, for which she takes orders. . . . I have talked to six large groups this year, each time mentioning the need for Cathedral chairs and the Needlepoint Guild. . . . Pictures are the most effective way of presenting this beautiful Cathedral, but we must have new sets coming up so that parishes which want repeat programs can have something different each time. . . .

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#### Western Missouri

Mrs. David Long was unable to attend the meetings, but sent her report in writing, summarizing it to read: The N. C. A. chairman is a member of the board of the Woman's Auxiliary of the diocese and is so listed in the Auxiliary yearbook; There is almost 100% parish chairmen representation in the parish churches, with about 50% having shown the slides and distributed Cathedral literature; increase in memberships is slow; Missouri Day at the Cathedral is observed by special prayers in parish churches; and memorial and thanksgiving stones continue to be sent to the Cathedral.

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#### Central New York

The report for this region was mailed in by the chairman, Mrs. Della H. Black, and included an expression of her regret at being unable to attend the meeting. She reported special study of lapsed memberships in an effort to renew these members' interest. Two hundred letters announcing the formation and purpose of the Needlepoint Guild were sent out. The annual spring tea was held at St. Peter's in Auburn, with the rector, the Rev. James Mahagan, and Mrs. Mahagan as hosts, and Mrs. Arthur Meyers, Auburn chairman, and Miss Mildred Murfin in charge of arrangements. Several new members were enrolled on this occasion.

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#### Oklahoma

Mrs. W. E. Bernard, regional chairman, sent in a written report as follows: A review of the work of the N. C. A. in the Diocese of Oklahoma indicates that gradual and steady progress is being made. The work has been well received, people are interested and our quota of new memberships has been made.

Publicity has been a highnote—the Christmas and Easter telecasts, annual meeting publicity and statehood day have been given good space in several of the local newspapers. The editor of the Oklahoma edition of

## *The Cathedral Age*

FORTH magazine graciously prepared an article for publication, which appeared in FORTH.

As a means of greater publicity and information a mimeographed news letter is being sent to interested and key people in the diocese—the clergy, Woman's Auxiliary presidents, committee chairmen, and members of the National Cathedral Association in the state of Oklahoma. In these news letters an effort has been made to tie in the work of Washington Cathedral with our own diocese and the Church in general.

In many of the churches people now are aware of items obtainable from the Curator's Shop and Herb Cottage and at the time of their annual bazaars and fairs have had such items available for immediate purchase or order.

Cathedral programs have been held at Lawton, Ponca City, and Stillwater, Okmulgee, and in the three churches in Tulsa. Oklahoma City and Muskogee were hosts to two fall regional Woman's Auxiliary meetings at which time Washington Cathedral was given recognition. Several of the clergy made particular mention of statehood day and the recognition given the State of Oklahoma at the Cathedral on Sunday, November 21.

The 1954-55 Year Book of the Woman's Auxiliary, Diocese of Oklahoma, carried a complete copy of the resolution adopted at Triennial Meeting in Boston, Massachusetts in 1952; and also gave recognition to the importance of the work of the National Cathedral Association by including the name and address of the regional chairman in their Year Book.

Many pieces of literature have been distributed throughout the diocese, slides and filmstrips have been shown at several group meetings, all of which indicates a growing interest in the work of the N. C. A. and Washington Cathedral.

The foundation stones are being laid on firm ground for this work in Oklahoma.

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### **North Carolina**

Mrs. Meade Hite announced increasing activity, with five new chairmen appointed and more being interested. Arrangements have already been made for handling Cathedral wares at a large bazaar next fall, and last year many new names were submitted for Christmas card lists. The films and slides were shown at several parishes, with the most stimulating Cathedral meeting held at Greensboro when Dean Sayre was the speaker.

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### **Northern Ohio**

The highlight of Mrs. Edgar Everhart's report con-

cerned the visit of the Cathedral Choir to Cleveland in December. This event, held in Trinity Cathedral, attracted overflow crowds and brought recognition from the entire city to the witness and work of the Cathedral.

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### **Southeastern Pennsylvania**

Mrs. Roland Whitehurst described the Cathedral visit which she arranged as a bus trip for 165 men and women late last spring as the highlight of her N. C. A. program this year. Invitations to join the trip were sent to all members in the region, and several new members were enrolled. On Pennsylvania Day Congressman Hugh Scott from Philadelphia read one of the lessons at the Cathedral service.

In March Dean Sayre preached at five Lenten services in the Church of the Holy Trinity and, through the generosity of an N. C. A. member, the entire membership was notified that he would be in Philadelphia that week and of the hours of service. At the invitation of the rector an exhibit of Cathedral material was placed at the rear of the church. The chairman made several talks on the Cathedral during the year.

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### **Rhode Island**

Mrs. William Slater Allen reported a good year in her region, with many new friends won for the Cathedral. The program has been to stress areas around Providence, as that city is already at "near saturation point" for N. C. A. No intensified drive for members is held, but a year-long educational effort is made.

Mrs. Allen announced that after six years of planning and work, the memorial to Bishop Perry, one time Bishop of Rhode Island and Presiding Bishop of the Church, is nearing completion. The memorial is to be the cross for the high altar of the Cathedral, together with matching candlesticks and vases, and has been given by persons from all parts of the country who knew and loved the bishop. It is hoped that if there are more persons who wish to participate in the memorial, they will so notify Mrs. Allen or Dean Sayre, and thus make it possible for a permanent retable to be added to the memorial.

\* \* \*

### **Northeastern Texas**

Miss Kathleen Moore was unable to attend the meeting and submitted her report in writing: The Diocese of Dallas has accomplished more this past year, largely owing to the inspiration and information brought back from the annual meeting by Mrs. Helen Gould McIntyre, area chairman. The Cathedral film was shown to eight different church groups in Dallas, with displays of

## SUMMER, 1955

herbs and glassware, etc. at three of these meetings. Slides were shown at three other churches; and at all the meetings there has been a great deal of interest.

In November a large and beautiful display of gifts, herbs, and glass was set up for the Diocesan Convention of the Woman's Auxiliary at St. Matthew's Cathedral, and for the Provincial Synod following. There we had two displays, one at St. Matthew's and one at the Church of the Incarnation. At St. Matthew's bazaar, later, we had an excellent showing. We had good publicity during this period with notices in the diocesan paper and in church bulletins, and a nice article in the daily papers at the time of "Texas Day" at the Cathedral.

During Lent an attractive display of crosses was shown at five different churches, taking advantage of "coffee hours." A good number were sold, and interest was stimulated. Altogether this year gifts, glassware, etc. were sold to the value of \$582.37.

The regional committee has met three times this year and is making plans for more aggressive work in the fall. We will have an opportunity to speak for Washington Cathedral at six deanery meetings of the Woman's Auxiliary this spring, and to the annual conventions of the Diocesan Altar Guild, and the Woman's Auxiliary in September. We hope again to have tables at bazaars.

\* \* \*

### Virginia

Mrs. Frank S. Johns described the success of the state-wide meeting held in Virginia for regional and other chairmen as a day-long program for the exchange of ideas and sharing of the inspiration brought by Dean Sayre, who spoke to the group.

\* \* \*

### Northern Virginia

Mrs. Houghton Metcalf, who was largely responsible for the state-wide meeting, presented further details on this occasion in her report, and expressed the opinion that the day together had been most helpful to all Virginia chairmen.

She further reported that the Cathedral Choir had sung in Middleburg in December, under the sponsorship of the city's Community Center, with N. C. A. workers handling publicity, and that response had been excellent.

In March, at the annual meeting of the Garden Club of America in Houston, Texas, the Farquier Loudoun Garden Club won the Founder's Fund award for its project of planting a path on the Close with azaleas, rhododendrons, viburnum, holly, etc.

The region has exceeded its quota of new members.

### Southern Virginia

Mrs. Homer Ferguson stated that although progress is slow in her region, there is growing knowledge of and interest in the Cathedral. Some new members have been enrolled and good publicity obtained, particularly in connection with the choir boys honored by being selected to represent the region at the Cathedral on Virginia Day.

\* \* \*

### Central Pennsylvania

Mrs. M. W. Hazel, area chairman for Altoona, reported that she finds personal conversations about the Cathedral the best way of winning new friends. She had good publicity for Pennsylvania Day and is working hard to interest her area in the new Needlepoint Guild.

\* \* \*

### West Virginia

Miss Virginia Chevalier Cork announced that her region now has twenty-eight parishes and twenty-eight parish chairmen, four area chairmen, and one Methodist chairman who works with churches of her denomination. The chairman sent out many letters and announcements during the year and showed her own set of Cathedral slides four times. She was able to interest several women in the Needlepoint Guild. Two boys from the region represented their state at the Cathedral on West Virginia Day and the chairman presented each with a Jerusalem cross.

\* \* \*

### Southwestern Virginia

Mrs. James B. Pettis reported that the year 1954-55 started off well, for at the annual meeting in May, Mrs. Storer P. Ware, Jr., agreed to serve as area chairman of Roanoke. Due to her efforts, a number of new members were secured. In fact, for the period May 1, 1954 to March 1, 1955, membership increased from forty-three to sixty. No final reports are available in the 1955 membership drive, but in the Staunton Area alone, five new members have been secured since March 21.

Virginia Sunday at the Cathedral was given excellent coverage in a number of papers. Roanoke, Radford, Christiansburg, and Staunton papers carried the story. Also, it was given recognition in several church bulletins in the diocese.

Mrs. Julius Goodman, area chairman of Christiansburg, writes that "people seem more aware and interested in the Cathedral since the meeting with Mr. Allen." Mr. Allen spoke and showed slides to a joint luncheon meeting for Christiansburg, Radford, Blacksburg, and Wytheville, in April 1954.

# Building, Beautifying, Improving Are Daily Tasks on Mt. St. Alban

**V**ISIBLE and invisible, work to expand, to beautify, to improve the fabric of Washington Cathedral goes on from day to day. Some hurried visitors to the close this summer will see only the scaffolding which partially shrouds current work on three bays of the nave; other more leisurely pilgrims will study the great outer walls of this portion of the building, visualizing the new and much-needed space they inclose for worshippers of the not-too-distant future. These will pause to study the carvings which already enrich some of the gablets crowning the new buttresses, and to admire the delicate tracery which will one day outline the glowing stained glass of the outer aisle windows.

For there is much beyond the slowly rising walls to see on Mt. St. Alban. Most appealing, perhaps, is the stone carving which has been done in recent months. The work of one man, the late Joseph Ratti, much of this new beauty is in the south transept, where gablets, corbels, pinnacles, traceried arches, and gargoyles all testify to the skill and imagination which were his. Some of his most fascinating work adorns the War Memorial Shrine, where the corbels at the end of the label molds over the windows have been carved to represent heads of eight men of different branches of the armed services.

And in the southeast corner of this shrine a corbel has been carved with two tiny faces at a point where a slight deviation in the stone embarrassed the Cathedral architect. To compensate, he ordered the stone to be carved and Mr. Ratti's quick imagination and skilled fingers have fashioned a tiny figure tearing its hair in despair over a just-discovered error; while right next is the same figure, pencil and drawing board in hand, looking very pleased because he has figured out a way to rectify the error. Of such inspired bits come the legends and love which are traditionally part of a cathedral.

Also in the south transept there is new carving in the baptistery, where the four label molds at the windows have been cut to carry out the marine theme of this chapel, and represent forms of sea life. And two moldings on the side of the balcony near the baptistery are carved into symbolic likenesses of folded hands.

Following a plan adopted some time ago by the building committee, the seals of eight seminaries of the Episcopal Church have been placed in the Cathedral in the form of carvings on the blocks supporting the beams of the galleries. The oldest seminary, Virginia, and the largest, General, are on the face of the south gallery. The others are arranged in alphabetical order under the two galleries.

One bit of carving remains to be done on the south balcony. Here, where Joseph Ratti spent so many hours, a unique memorial is to be placed. This will be a representation, in the spring of a column, of Mr. Ratti at work. The design is being given by Heinz Warneke, sculptor, whose work for the Cathedral includes the two medallions over the south portal entrance. The cost of the carving will be met largely by a voluntary offering made by pupils of the National Cathedral School for Girls, to which gifts from members of the Cathedral staff have been added.

Yet another memorial to the stone carver will be on the site where he fell to his death: the gablet nearest to the one he had just finished carving will always have one uncarved gargoyle.

Two other new furnishings adorn the southern side of the Cathedral. In the baptistery a rich red dossal covers the south wall behind the font, adding even deeper tones to the pink Tennessee marble of which the font is made. And high above, in the southwest stairway above the level of the south gallery, a wrought iron gate has been hung. Gift of the Western Massachusetts Region of the National Cathedral Association, the gate cuts off access to the higher reaches of the transept and will make it possible to leave the gallery open at all times.

## Perry Memorial Cross

Within the year it is hoped that the cross for the high altar, given in memory of the Rt. Rev. James DeWolf Perry, Presiding Bishop and Bishop of Rhode Island, will be in place. The memorial, planned by the Rhode Island National Cathedral Association, has been given by persons throughout the country who knew the late bishop.



It will include also, matching candlesticks and vases.

The cross stands five feet, nine inches high and is of gilded bronze, with a center fill of maccasor ebony constituting the body of the cross. Blue enamel, with touches of red, is used at the center and the four extremities. In the center is the Agnus Dei, with the shields of the four evangelists at the terminals. The figures are of chased silver against blue enamel.

For some weeks a model of the memorial cross has been in position at the high altar. When it is replaced it will go to the Diocese of Rhode Island and serve in the Cathedral of St. John as the processional cross.

The Perry Memorial Cross is being made in London by Blunt and Wray, fabricators of the silver cross and candlesticks given to Washington Cathedral by George VI, and the metal base is being cast at the foundry where the official statue of the late king is now being cast.

Even as the Cathedral grows in beauty it grows in service and there is constant need for revision and expansion of facilities. Two major improvements have recently taken place on the crypt level. One, the museum in the south crypt aisle, has been in use for some months and more than proved its worth this spring when the Needlepoint Guild Exhibition attracted hundreds of viewers. Twelve permanent cases, set high enough so that exhibits within them are at eye level for the average person, have been built and installed. The arrangement, however, is flexible, to permit a wide variety of material to be displayed. The Cathedral owns several valuable collections, which are of interest to many persons but have hitherto had to be kept hidden away except on special occasions.

At the same time, arrangements are being made for the acquisition and display of permanent exhibits which will include the varied arts contributing to the beauty of a cathedral. One such will be the stained glass exhibit, showing all the steps of this age-old process, now being prepared by stained glass artists and firms throughout the country as their gift to the Cathedral.

In the north crypt aisle work is nearing completion on a choir room. Since the installation of the new electrical system and transformer, it has been possible to open up portions of this aisle hitherto unusable. Here, in addition to the choir room, which makes possible removal of the ugly lockers which have long cluttered this part of the building, permanent space is being set aside for the music library and for the care of vestments. These improvements are being effected in the outer aisle; the inner aisle, corresponding to the space occupied by the museum on the south side, will be reserved for the formation of processions.

## Cathedral Art Exhibit

Washington Cathedral was represented by four items in the exhibition of contemporary liturgical and religious art held at the Denver Art Museum during Lent. The large collection displayed was loaned by museums and religious foundations throughout the country, and was planned to demonstrate the influences, the skills and the potentialities of present-day designers and craftsmen in the service of the church. It attracted widespread attention and was fully reported in art journals and religious periodicals, as well as in the secular press.

The exhibition bulletin listed, under Metal Work:

"Chalice and paten—silver, engraved with grape and vine design.

Chalice: 11½" high; paten: 8" diameter. Executed as a memorial to George Henry Tinkham, 1936, by the silversmiths of J. Whipple and Company, Ltd., London, England. Lent by the Washington Cathedral, Mount Saint Alban, Washington, D. C."

Listed in the Textile exhibits was:

"Mackrille, Lucy

White burse and veil—embroidered silk; burse: 9" x 9"; veil: 23½" x 23". Embroidery shows the pelican feeding the young with blood from her breast, one of the traditional liturgical symbols of the sacrifice of Christ.

Blue burse and veil—embroidered silk; burse: 8" x 8"; veil: 23" x 22½". Embroidery shows the Angel Gabriel over the city of Washington with the Cathedral, Washington Monument, and the Capitol in the background. Both lent by Washington Cathedral."

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## Holy Trinity, Haiti

(Continued from page 23)

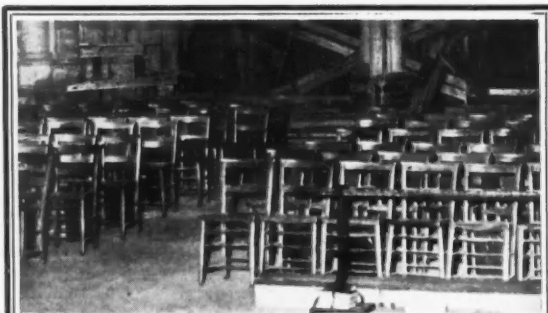
On week-days, Holy Communion is celebrated every morning at 6 o'clock. During special seasons of the year, such as Lent, additional services are held.

In addition to the regular schedule, special services are conducted in honor of occasions of international importance. A Thanksgiving Day service is held annually, in which the Ambassador of the United States takes part, and which the President of Haiti is invited to and usually does attend. Services have been held for such events as the death of King George VI of England and the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.

The cathedral is the natural meeting place for such annual diocesan events as the Diocesan Convocation, the Acolyte Festival, and the Scout Rally.

To carry on the work at the cathedral, there are three Haitian clergymen and one American, in addition to the bishop. The American also teaches during the week at the theological seminary, fifty miles away at the coastal town of Mont-Rouis. The three Haitians also take care of three mission churches, one located in the city, one on the outskirts, and the third a two-hour horseback ride up the mountains outside the city. One of the Haitians directs the active youth work, including Boy and Girl Scout troops. The Sisters of St. Margaret are in charge of the Haitian and American Sunday Schools and a small Woman's Auxiliary.

With 55,000 baptized members, 15,000 communicants, 78 mission churches, and 20 Haitian clergymen, the busy Missionary District of Haiti revolves constantly around its hub, Holy Trinity Cathedral.



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## Cathedral of St. Luke

(Continued from page 7)

One of the most striking new furnishings is the crucifix which hangs on the wall behind the high altar. It, and the dossal against which it hangs, were given together. The crucifix is of ebony and gold leaf, six feet in height, with the four terminals carved to indicate the four evangelists, and bronzed. The corpus is three feet high and represents, in carved wood, a youthful and vigorous Christ. The dossal is of gold on red tapestry, with gold velvet orphreys, the design being known as the St. Margaret's pattern. This pattern has also been used for the new dossal, of gold on white tapestry with blue orphreys, over the Lady Chapel altar.

In January, 1931, the Rev. Melville E. Johnson, D.D., was appointed dean of the cathedral and remained until named dean emeritus in 1952. During his tenure the mortgage was paid off and the building was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. John D. Wing in 1945. In 1952 his successor, the Rt. Rev. Henry I. Louttit, present diocesan, dedicated the new educational building erected in loving memory of members of the cathedral parish who gave their lives in World War II.

The Rev. Osborne R. Littleford was called from Christ Church, Waukegan, Illinois, to become dean of the cathedral in September, 1952. The years of his tenure have seen the membership grow from 800 to approximately 2,000 persons. Beyond the cathedral congregation itself, growth has included sponsorship of the Chapel of Christ the King which has now become a diocesan mission, and work is now going forward towards the organization of another mission chapel in a rapidly growing part of the city.

The Cathedral Day School, under the jurisdiction of St. Luke's, has an enrollment of 150 girls and boys. The church school, with a staff of forty-five, now numbers more than 550 pupils and is a vital part of the cathedral's life. Other flourishing organizations include the Woman's Auxiliary, three acolyte groups, several choirs, the Daughters of the King, a chapter of the Order of St. Luke, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, a Men's Club, and a Boy Scout troop.

Three canons, a director of Christian education, and a choirmaster assist Dean Littleford with the administration and service of this large cathedral family. and with God's help, they expect to continue to go forward in His service.

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# Washington Cathedral Chronicles

## Fall From Scaffolding Kills Cathedral Sculptor

The death of Joseph Ratti, master stone carver, was a tragic loss to Washington Cathedral. Mr. Ratti, who was 67 years old, died after a fall from the 80-foot scaffolding on which he had been working in the Cathedral nave, to a lower level of the structure. He was dead upon arrival at Emergency Hospital and work on the Cathedral was immediately called off for the day.

Mr. Ratti was born in Carrara, Italy, and came from a family of stone cutters and artists. Last summer he spent several weeks visiting relatives in Italy. He had worked in this country for many years, working in Vermont and in New York, Boston, New Orleans, and other cities. He had done a great deal of beautiful work in the Cathedral, notably some of the reredos figures for the high altar and the Larz Anderson memorial. For the past few years he was regularly employed as the Cathedral's sculptor and this more recent work included carvings on the south transept pinnacles, gargoyles, the Pepper Memorial Portal carvings, and corbels and gargoyles of the nave. He had just completed one of the latter before his fatal fall.

A memorial service for him was held in the great choir of the Cathedral, with Dean Francis B. Sayre, Jr., officiating and many of his friends and co-workers in attendance. Canon G. Gardner Monks offered the following prayer:

"O Almighty God, who hast called many faithful people to raise in this city a house of glory and beauty dedicated to thy Son, we praise thee for all the skill and devotion consecrated to this cause. Particularly, we thank thee for the life and labors of thy servant, Joseph, master craftsman. Though his work for thee on earth is finished, his carvings will bear from generation to generation their continuing witness of beauty and of strength. We remember before thee his humor and friendliness which, though he chose to work alone, warmed the hearts of

many—his joyous service constantly rendered without haste and without rest—his scorn of the unworthy or shoddy in execution or design—his eagerness to bestow on the smallest detail that heartfelt care which befits an offering rendered to thee—his creative imagination that dreamt beauty out of bare stones and his skill of hand that made those dreams come true. For these we glorify thy Holy Name. . ."

On April 2, the day following Mr. Ratti's death, the *Washington Daily News* carried the following on its editorial page:

"Probably you never heard of Joseph Ratti, who was killed yesterday in a fall from a scaffolding at the National Cathedral. Yet Joseph Ratti left us all a monument of beauty that will endure for centuries.

"For Joseph Ratti was a master stonemason, one of the last of a vanishing breed of artists. He had been working on the unfinished Washington Cathedral for the last twelve years, carving the beautiful and intricate designs which give life to raw stone.

"Joseph Ratti worked in anonymity. Except for a few close friends and the men with whom he toiled at the Cathedral, the world will little note his passing. But that is all right. For Joseph Ratti created with his own hands something that will make his name an honored one as long as beauty lives."

\* \* \*

## Capitol Chapel Window

Word of a change in the design of the stained glass window in the Capitol Chapel was received after the Spring issue of *THE AGE* had gone to press. The designers and donors of the window, Judson Studios of Los Angeles, state: "The window portrays in the center medallion George Washington in prayer. . . . The upper medallion represents the obverse side of the Great Seal of the United States while the lower medallion represents the reverse side thereof. In the background are shown thirteen stars and the names of the original states. The border has been formed of a laurel wreath with the names of the other states. . . ."

\* \* \*

## Kirkin' o' the Tartan

The skirling of bagpipes and the brilliant colors of many tartans characterized the Kirkin' o' the Tartan service held at the Cathedral May 8 when the St. Andrew's Society of Washington marked its 100th anniversary. The society seeks to perpetuate Scottish culture and promote social intercourse among its members.

High point of the service, at which Dean Sayre was the preacher, was the blessing of the tartans as they were



taken by bearers to the society chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Danial C. Buchanan, who dedicated them to God "as symbols of the unwavering loyalty, steadfast faith, and great achievements of our Scottish forefathers," and prayed "that we too, may be ever true to the faith of our fathers which has played such a great part in the building of our beloved land."

\* \* \*

#### Stained Glass Artist Dies

Miss Evie Hone, the designer of the Garrett stained glass window in the second bay of the west aisle of the south transept of Washington Cathedral, died in Ireland on March 13 at the age of 61.

In Ireland her work is found in All Hallows College, Dublin; Clongowes Wood College, the Tullamore Seminary, and Blackrock College. Her college chapel window of Eton College covers 900 square ft. and comprises more than 40,000 pieces of glass. Her finest work in England is in St. Michael's Church, Highgate, London. She was an honorary member of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts and a member of the governing board of the National Gallery of Ireland. The Washington Cathedral window she designed depicts the raising of Jairus' daughter and was given by former ambassador George A. Garrett and Mrs. Garrett in memory of their daughter.

\* \* \*

#### Mrs. Frohman Dies

Mrs. Philip Hubert Frohman, wife of the architect of Washington Cathedral, died in Washington April 5 after a long illness. Mrs. Frohman was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was educated at the University of Cincinnati, where she became known as a singer and a violinist. Before her marriage to Mr. Frohman in 1922, she taught violin in Cincinnati.

She is survived by two daughters, Mary and Alice P. Frohman as well as her husband, who is one of the world authorities on Gothic architecture and has been the Cathedral architect since 1920.

\* \* \*

#### Visiting Choirs

Early spring brought several visiting choirs to the Cathedral. On Good Friday the Harvard Glee Club, conducted by G. Wallace Woodworth, university organist and choirmaster, sang at the Three Hour Service.

On the last Sunday in March the Amherst College Chapel Choir, composed of twenty-eight voices from the College Glee Club, and conducted by Charles Luddington, concluded its spring tour by singing at Evensong, and the others, through the courtesy of David Finley,

In mid-April the choir of the United States Naval

Academy Chapel returned to the Cathedral for the 4 p. m. service. The midshipmen sang several anthems and took part in the regular music of the service. The preacher was U. S. Navy Chaplain William N. Thomas, U.S.N., Ret.

\* \* \*

#### "Tommy" Retires

Thomas J. Clarke, the beloved "Tommy" of the Cottage Herb Garden, retired this spring after more than twenty years of devoted service to the Cathedral. His association with the Cathedral, however, dates back much further than a mere two decades. He first went to the close to work at St. Albans School; later worked on the grounds force, and served the Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding, second bishop of Washington, as house man before joining the Herb Cottage staff. He will be very greatly missed.

\* \* \*

#### Former Accountant Dies

George W. Maynard, Cathedral offices accountant for nearly a quarter of a century before his retirement in 1952, died March 21 at his home in Rockville, Maryland. Services were held at St. John's Church, Georgetown, where he has been an active member for many years.

Mr. Maynard is survived by his wife, Marian, a member of the Cathedral secretarial staff for many years during which she was secretary to the precentor and later to the librarian, making many warm friends in the close as well as among the many persons for whom her work made her the Cathedral's spokesman.

\* \* \*

#### Cathedral Friend Dies Abroad

Mrs. Charlotte Nichols Greene of Boston, Massachusetts, a life member of the National Cathedral Association, died in Lisbon, Portugal, late in March. Mrs. Greene's interest in the Cathedral extended over many years and expressed itself in generous gifts, the most recent of which was the new organ for Bethlehem Chapel, dedicated in 1953. The organ is a memorial to her parents, Charlotte Peabody and John Howard Nichols.

\* \* \*

#### Christian College Day

The four Episcopal colleges, Hobart, Kenyon, Trinity, and University of the South united to hold a service in the Cathedral on National Christian Colleges Day, April 24. Alumni of the four schools took part in the procession in which both college and state flags were carried. The preacher was Dr. Alan W. Brown, president of Hobart.

## The Idea of a Cathedral

(Continued from page 18)

We have on the Close three schools that carry youngsters from the nursery up to college. They have from the beginning been excellent schools and never better, I suspect, than at this very time. It has always seemed to me that here is one of the places where the Church might test the validity of the various ideas and theories that are under discussion by our national leaders in religious education.

The College of Preachers has been an extraordinarily helpful influence in the life of the Church. It has met and will continue to meet a great need. But there are other needs allied to the duty of preaching that need to be met. Somewhere in the Church we need an institution that will do in the realm of pastoral work what the college was founded to do in homeletics.

We have the beginning of a very respectable library. Suppose someday that were augmented, as indeed we believe it will be, so that scholars might find here unique resources in the realms of study that touch on the life of the Church. Suppose also we have a guest house for—

what shall we call them—fellows? Perhaps one of the duties of the fellows will be to spend an hour or so a day in the Cathedral as pastor and guide on duty, in return for his fellowship. And while we are building in our imagination, let's have that wonderful school of church music that has been dreamed of these years. A place where qualified musicians can come for the finishing of their training, in liturgical and sacred music.

It is high time the Church provided some place where a Christian layman desiring to enter the field of social service can find out what the Church has to say in the realm of Christian social relations. Indeed, we had better go farther and say we need a faculty for the hammering out of the Church's message in this area.

And of course we shall need a press, because with all this ferment of preaching and study, of debate and exchange of ideas, much will be written and said that the world needs to read and ponder.

All this is a flight of fancy perhaps. Yet it is not utterly fantastic. It would not be the first time that around a Christian cathedral has grown up a seat of learning. The truth is that the very idea of a cathedral is

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provocative, because the cathedral focuses attention on the Christian faith with a power that is inescapable and life never stands still when exposed to the power of the Christian way. You can hide many things under a bushel, but a cathedral you cannot hide.

Our Cathedral stands here on Mount Saint Alban, overlooking our Nation's Capital where so much goes on that affects the world for good or ill. Slowly, but surely, it makes its ways felt. In its life and in its work in the years to come it will slowly but with great power make its influence count. For just as long as these walls stand just so long will men be reminded "That the Lord God Omnipotent Reigneth," that "except the Lord build the house their labor is but lost that build it," that the Lord of All is One who said, "I am the Way, the Truth, the Life."

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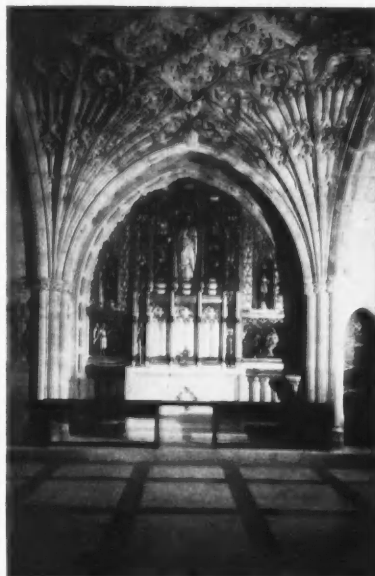
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## Manning Memorial Windows

(Continued from page 5)

Cleveland) that the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Manning not only served as rector of his vast parish, preaching the gospel and performing the rites of the Church and administering the sacraments thereof, but that he also continued the practice of his medical profession. A man who would leave a lucrative practice, brave an ocean voyage to England and at his own expense return to serve as minister in a newly settled land but recently subjected to Indian hostility was the type of man who would hear and heed not only Christ's command to preach the Gospel, but also his kindred admonition, "Heal the sick." Surely he was a follower of the Great Physician.

The Reverend Nathaniel Manning, M.D., was a first cousin of the Rev. James Manning, D.D., noted Baptist minister and founder and first president of Brown University.



*Children's Chapel*

Marble flooring here, as well as in many other sections of Washington Cathedral, was executed by the

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## Needlepoint Exhibit

(Continued from page 12)

This Cathedral's anniversary in 1957 will indeed be a golden one if we can place within it the completed pieces submitted by these famous designers which today have been selected. From their great knowledge of ecclesiastical design and religious symbolism, they have conceived ideas so beautiful and inspiring that I feel sure the judging committee has indeed had a most difficult task of selection. The thrill of working these pieces will be an honor shared by many. Surely the joy of working with our hands and hearts toward the completion of this project will be an award in itself.

The success of any project depends on many things. First of all, it depends on the vision of the whole. We know that Peggy Talbott had that vision and that by her enthusiasm, her tireless efforts, her seeking and finding the interested, knowledgeable people ready to give us help assured success for us. Peggy's capacity for inspiring us all is the strong canvas on which the rest of us have set our stitches. She has been both the designer and the worker. Because of her enthusiasm, we have a sponsor list of over 260 volunteers who liked our idea and telephoned or wrote to inspire us with their interest. Because of her enthusiasm, we have chairmen in every state and continuous offers of help, even from outside the country.

Rachel Adams, Louise Hook, Julie Iselin and their committees have worked for months for the success of this project. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, with her great knowledge of design and designers, has enthused fine artists in this field. Evelyn Keegan has sent out more than 3,000 letters and answered hundreds of questions. Mrs. Evelyn Dent Boyer, with her knowledge of publicity problems, volunteered to help us and her splendid work has assured us of great public interest and attendance. Mrs. W. W. Hoppin and Mrs. Edward Gurley, to mention only a few expert needlewomen, have helped us greatly with advice.

All of these and many more have stitched our design firmly into the canvas of Peggy's idea. All over the country interested friends have helped us work on our background with patience and enthusiasm. Today we are completing the first step—or the shading-in of our "vision of the whole." Today you will see the beauty that fine needlewomen and needleknights have worked on

## Garden Club Award

(Continued from page 24)

It is expected that work on the project will begin at once under the direction of the committee appointed by the Cathedral Building Committee to draw up the plans. This includes Walter Peter, architect; Perry Wheeler, landscape architect; and Mrs. James H. Douglas, chairman of the garden committee of All Hallows Guild, and a former professional associate of Mr. Wheeler, all of Washington.

canvases of their own choosing. And today you will see the beauty our artist friends feel we are capable of working.

When we come in 1957 to see the completion of our vision, may we see not only the finished whole but the tiny stitches which are necessary to the whole and feel that they symbolize the devotion of us all, a gift of thanksgiving for the important part the Cathedral plays in the design of our lives.

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## Cathedral Association Meeting

(Continued from page 11)

The appreciation of the entire group was expressed for the opportunity to occupy the College of Preachers, and to its warden, Canon Wedel. Particularly, the chairmen who stayed at the college, paid tribute to the cordial welcome extended by the staff, and Miss Paula Averill, official hostess at the College. In the few years Miss Averill has been at the College to greet N. C. A. visitors and make them comfortable during their stay, she has made so many friends among them that she has become almost an ex-officio member of the group. Daughter of an Episcopal clergyman and an experienced dietician and supervisor, Miss Averill adds greatly to the advantages of "staying at the College," a privilege eagerly sought by everyone attending the annual meeting, but limited by lack of space to what amounted this year of record attendance to less than half of the group.

Presentation of four annual reports for which there had not been time the day before concluded the meeting. The final events on the agenda were, again because of the size of the delegation, two luncheons. Mrs. Garrett, former chairman of the Washington Committee, entertained about half of the guests at her beautiful home, and the others, through the courtesy of David Finley, director, were guests at the National Gallery of Art.

Meeting in the Cathedral on Wednesday afternoon, the board of trustees of the National Cathedral Association voted unanimously to name three honorary vice presidents in recognition of the outstanding service three former board members have given over a long period of years. So honored were: Mrs. Allan Forbes of Boston, Massachusetts; Mrs. Shaun Kelly of Richmond, Massachusetts; and Mrs. Frederick Clifford Ford of Grosse Point, Michigan.

The board voted to hold the annual meeting of the association for four days, April 17, 18, 19, and 20, and to have the annual membership drive start on the 20th, continuing to May 20, 1956. The final report of the drive will be reported in the summer issue of THE CATHEDRAL AGE.

Attending the Annual Meeting were: Alabama: Mrs. T. S. Randolph and Mrs. T. S. Randolph, Jr.; Delaware: Mrs. Irving Warner; Illinois: Mrs. Cotton Kelly; Louisiana: Mrs. Charles E. Coates; Massachusetts: Mrs. Lyall Dean, Miss Margaret Emery, Mrs. Allan Forbes, Mrs. Robert Foster, Mrs. Robert D. Hildreth, Mrs. Richard

Hobart, Mrs. Shaun Kelly, Mrs. W. Appleton Lawrence, Mrs. James Marshall, Mrs. John V. McKenzie, Mrs. Ernest Page, Mrs. John Parshley, Mrs. E. J. Porter, Mrs. Sheldon Wardwell; Michigan: Mrs. William Black, Mrs. J. J. Dobb, Mrs. Harry Finkenstaedt, Mrs. F. B. Fisk, Mrs. Frederick C. Ford, Mrs. Fred J. Kennedy, Mrs. Luther Leader, Mrs. John Ranson, Mrs. George W. Syler, Mrs. R. J. Welihan, Mrs. Alexander Wiener; New York: Mrs. Gordon K. Bell, Jr., Mrs. Carroll Hoff, Mrs. George Ingalls, Mrs. Ward Melville; North Carolina: Mrs. Meade Hite, Mrs. Frank P. Phillips, Mrs. J. A. Vivrette; Ohio: Mrs. Edgar Everhart, Jr.; Pennsylvania: Mrs. M. W. Hazel, Mrs. Roland Whitehurst; Rhode Island: Mrs. William S. Allen, Miss Marion Dunlop, Mrs. Donald E. Jackson, Jr., Mrs. E. Bruce Merriman, Mrs. Ashbel T. Wall; South Carolina: Mrs. W. Bedford Moore, Jr.; Texas: Mrs. Helen G. McIntyre, Mrs. Hiram Salisbury; Virginia: Miss Helen D. Adams, Mrs. Homer L. Ferguson, Mrs. Julius Goodman, Mrs. Archter E. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Laurens Hamilton, Mrs. Frank Johns, Mrs. William C. Jones, Mrs. Houghton Metcalf, Mrs. James Pettis, Mrs. J. Stuart Reynolds, Mrs. William Seipp; West Virginia: Miss Virginia C. Cork, Mrs. P. L. Gordon, and Mrs. D. C. Peck.

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